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# China Report

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11 March 1985

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NATIONAL

PRC MINISTRY TAKES STEPS TO BALANCE FARM CHEMICAL OUTPUT

HK280755 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 27 Jan 85 p 1

[By staff reporter Zhu Ling]

[Text] China's chemical industry, troubled by overstocks of pesticides and shortages of some fertilizers, is facing up to its problems at an on-going national conference in Beijing.

A spokesman for the Minister of Chemical Industry said enterprises have been stockpiling phosphate fertilizer, pesticides and some rubber products, while failing to produce vital soda ash and compound fertilizers that are in short supply.

He attributed the problems to backward production, limited variety and an irrational approach to imports.

The spokesman told CHINA DAILY yesterday that another problem is that sub-standard phosphate fertilizer is being churned out by some rural factories.

The ministry is to check over all rural chemical plants and close down those that fail to meet industry standards, he said.

Large state-owned factories are urged to enhance quality control and improve packaging.

The spokesman said the irrational importing of pesticides from abroad, without due consideration of the nation's needs, had resulted in serious problems in domestic pesticide production.

By the end of last year, the State Commercial Departments which had stockpiled 1.2 million tons of pesticides, had basically stopped purchasing domestic pesticides.

The spokesman did not reveal total pesticide imports. China mainly imports farm chemicals from Japan, Federal Germany, the United States and France.

The spokesman also disclosed that the deaths due to industrial accidents in chemicals plants last year was 4.5 percent more than in 1983, mainly because of the insufficient schooling of the workers.

Now all the workers are required to undergo training and pass exams in order to work in chemical plants.

The conferences, expected to continue through next week, is being attended by top leaders in the nation's chemical industry.

Minister of Chemical Industry Qin Zhongda said his plan for the development of China's chemical industry in the next five years involves a massive push to increase production of compound fertilizer, and basic raw materials such as soda ash and caustic soda and further development of advanced chemical products.

Updating of the existing enterprises also is essential, he said. The chemical industry has more than 5,900 factories before the county level.

In an attempt to alleviate severe shortages of compound fertilizer, urea and soda ash, China is considering setting up new plants and expansion of others.

The ministry has recently reached an agreement with Kuwait and Tunisia to jointly produce compound fertilizer in Qinghuagdao City of Hebei Province.

In addition, a large factory is now under construction in Shanxi Province that will have an annual production capacity of 900,000 tons of compound fertilizer. Equipment has been purchased from Federal Germany and Japan.

Total output value of the chemical industry reached 45.8 billion yuan (about \$16 billion) last year, an increase of 8.7 percent over 1983.

As a result, profits turned over to the state are expected to reach 4.02 billion yuan (about \$1.4 billion), a rise of 10.9 percent.

Last year, output of all 16 major chemical industrial products in the state plan has been overfulfilled.

Qin added that the quality of some chemical products has improved steadily. Thirty-five products received state gold or silver medals and 104 were listed as supreme-quality products by the Chemical Ministry last year.

CSO: 4020/119

NATIONAL

COMMENTARY ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

HK180618 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jan 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "There Must Be Coordinated Development of Agricultural Production"]

[Text] At present, an unprecedented favorable situation is appearing in the rural areas of our country. The production of grain and cotton is developing rapidly. It is estimated that the total grain output for the whole country last year will reach 800 billion jin and that of cotton over 110 million dan. In the 6 years from 1978 to 1984, the total grain output of the whole country increased by one-third and that of cotton by 150 percent. With the large margin of increase in grain and cotton output, the phenomenon of having difficulty in selling grain and cotton has appeared in some localities. This phenomenon reflects, on the one hand, an excess related to a low level of social consumption and, on the other hand, the somewhat irrational industrial structure of agriculture. Leading comrades of the State Council pointed out at a national rural work meeting held not long ago: The cause of the emergence of this situation is mainly due to structural concerns and is closely linked to the agricultural planning system. In the past when there was a shortage of commodities, the adoption of the method of a state monopoly of purchases and marketing played a certain role. However, with a state monopoly of purchases and overall marketing, whatever is produced is purchased, irrespective of quantity. The peasants do not have to arrange their production according to the needs of the society, and it is very difficult for production and purchasing plans formulated at higher levels to be accurate and to reflect in an accurate and timely manner the needs of the market. Therefore, it is necessary to change the agricultural structure, suiting measures to local conditions so that various aspects of agriculture will develop in a coordinated manner and that agriculture will gradually effect a change in quality beginning with a change in quantity.

At present, agricultural production has entered the new stage of commodity production. What a locality or a unit should produce must first of all be geared to the market, and consideration must be given to the needs of the society. This requires that agricultural production change its structure to meet the needs of the new situation of the commodity economy. In agriculture, readjustment and coordinated development between grain crops and



economic crops, between different varieties of grain crops and economic crops, and between agriculture and animal husbandry, forestry, and fishery are needed.

As long as the principles of commodity economy are adhered to in agriculture, different divisions of work will naturally occur. If the problems are properly solved, the favorable conditions of a locality will be brought into play and its core products will be produced. The Zhu Jiang Delta and the Chang Jiang Delta, for instance, only sought high output according to plans and targets set at higher levels and paid no attention to quality; nor did they care about marketing. At present, the situation has changed and they are no longer willing to grow grain crops. Foshan city has proposed that the state monopoly of purchases and marketing should be abolished and suggested that it should be replaced by "substitution money" [dai jin 0108 6855] to be paid by the peasants instead of handing over grain to the state. They use their fields to grow sugar cane, flowers, vegetables, bananas and other fruits, or turn them into fish ponds and sell what they produce on the international market; they thus earn even more money. This situation is present in Guangdong and the southern part of Jiangsu. The situation in Jiangxi, Hunan, and other interior provinces is different and grain production is in a more favorable position there. There are also places which are suitable for developing forestry and animal husbandry, and they should do so accordingly. We should not demand that every locality be self-sufficient in grain. Even less should we change them all into commodity grain bases. Coastal areas, interior localities, mountainous areas, and undulating land should all give play to their respective strong points and develop their superior points. They should learn from others' strong points to offset their own weaknesses, exchange something for what they need, and develop in a coordinated manner.

Readjusting the structure of agriculture is a measure beneficial to the country and the people. For many years we have wanted to solve this problem in order to rationalize the agricultural structure. However, we have not been able to solve this problem because the grain problem has not been solved. At present we have more grain, the demands of various sectors on agriculture have increased, and the market has increasingly expanded. This is a very good opportunity. As long as we adroitly guide action according to circumstances and seriously do our work well, we will attain great achievements in a few years.

Of course, in changing the structure of agriculture, we must suit measures to local conditions, proceed from reality, collect information, improve technology, increase accumulation of funds, and train qualified personnel. Therefore, this is developmental process. We should make efforts in every aspect to accelerate this process.

CSO: 4007/184

NATIONAL

.CURRENT STATUS OF FARM PRODUCTION MATERIAL DISCUSSED

Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] In the past year both production and marketing of agricultural production materials have been thriving. According to preliminary statistics, from January to September of 1984 fertilizer production increased over that of 1983 by 6.2 percent, production of highly efficient pesticides with low residual toxicity increased by 13.9 percent and production and sales of farm machinery increased by 21 percent and 15.3 percent, respectively, over the same period in 1983.

1. The trend in farm machinery purchases and sales has been developing away from the popularity of handcarts and walking tractors in the last two years and towards efforts to buy small 4-wheeled tractors and agricultural motor vehicles. Sales of large tractors have also begun to pick up, having increased by 7.9 percent between January and September over the same period of 1983. Of these, Dongfanghong Model-75 tractor sales have more than doubled over the same period of 1983. According to our understanding, the primary reason for this is that small tractors do not meet the requirements for deep plowing, and this has led to an increase in farmers joining forces to buy large tractors. With respect to some partially automated and small and medium farm implements, farmers are selecting the superior quality, name-brand products. For example, Pu County Agricultural Resource Company of Hebei reports that locally produced sickles are unsalable and have been kept too long in stock, whereas sickles imported from Jin Prefecture are constantly being sold out.

2. With regard to the need for chemical fertilizers, farmers are shifting from merely demanding large quantities to selecting certain varieties and paying attention to the benefits of spreading fertilizer. For example, a trend has appeared in which the supply of compound fertilizers, urea and other high-grade fertilizers is unequal to the demand. Supply and demand of ordinary fertilizers is moderate and nobody shows an interest in phosphorous fertilizer, which is inferior in quality and high in price, so that overstocks have appeared.

3. After production of benzene hexachloride and DDT was halted at the end of March, 1983, emulsion pesticides increased, replacements and changes accelerated and the pesticide usage period was shortened. For example, Shijiazhuang Pesticide Factory produces more than 3,600 tons of acepatemet (?)

[jia'anlin 3946 6941 4340] annually. In 1983 the demand exceeded the supply, but in 1984 the supply exceeded the demand and there was an overstock of more than 700 tons. In addition, in the past few years imports of pesticides have increased and some varieties of Chinese-made pesticides have become unsalable. However, in the wake of the spread of groundcover techniques the quantity of demand for herbicides has increased correspondingly. This kind of pesticide is reasonably priced and it saves labor, so farmers like to use it.

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CSO: 4007/88

NATIONAL

COMMENTARY STRESSES REFORM FOR INVIGORATING RURAL ECONOMY

HK180357 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "A Major Reform for Invigorating the Rural Economy"]

[Text] In the past few years, the agricultural production of our country has been increasing steadily year after year and agricultural and sideline products have been increasing in large quantities. This good situation has never before been seen in history. In order to continue to maintain and develop such a good situation, our task is to guide the peasants to be concerned about the markets and develop their production according to the needs of society. Why should we say so? Because at present, there are some new contradictions and new problems worth noticing in the rural economy, for example, on the one hand, agricultural products in some areas are overstocked in large quantities and cannot be sold; on the other hand, some agricultural products are badly needed in the markets. So some people say, "selling is difficult," and other people say, "buying is difficult." There are many reasons for this phenomenon. That defects exist in the country's rural economic management structure is one of the main reasons, and the system of state unified and assigned purchase of agricultural products is one of the important aspects in the country's rural economic management structure.

The system of state unified and assigned purchase of agricultural products began to be implemented in our country in the early postliberation period. At that time, owing to the lack of agricultural products and in order to ensure supply, the state unified and assigned purchase system had to be implemented. This kind of system used to play a positive part in ensuring supply and supporting construction in the past. But, with the development of production, it has been gradually showing its disadvantages. The main disadvantage is that the producers do not arrange their production according to the needs of society, thus restricting the reform of the agricultural structure, the coordinated development of all sectors in agriculture, and the gradual transformation from quantity to quality which agriculture should undergo. Because of its insufficient conformity with the needs of the markets, at present, the system has already affected the development of rural commodity production and the improvement of economic results, thus fettering the further development of the productive forces. After breaking the "big pot" in the collective economy, we must further reform the rural

economic management structure, and under the guidance of the state plan, extend regulation by market mechanism, and make full use of the law of value and bring it into full play in order to enable agricultural production to meet the needs of the market, so as to push ahead with the rationalization of the rural production setup and further invigorate the rural economy. For this reason, we must gradually reform the system of state unified and assigned purchase of agricultural products.

Under the present circumstances, the state had better not give the peasants unified and assigned purchasing assignments any more, but should implement contract purchase and market purchase respectively according to the different situations. First of all the state unified purchase of grain and cotton should be abolished and replaced by contract purchase. The commercial departments should discuss and sign contracts with the peasants before the sowing season. Grain, except for that entered into contract, can be sold freely on the market. If the market grain price is lower than the state unified grain price, the state should still purchase grain in large quantities at the state unified grain price so that the peasants' interests can be protected. Peasants are also allowed to sell on the market the cotton which has not been entered into contract. Live pigs, aquatic products, and vegetables needed by the areas where medium and big cities, factories and mines are situated should gradually break away from assigned purchase and be freely sold and traded on the market; the prices can be negotiated by the buyers and sellers, and should be set according to quality. Other agricultural products which have been bought by the state under unified and assigned purchase should also gradually be sold on the market according to the varieties and areas.

In the reform of the system of the state unified and assigned purchase of the agricultural products, state-run commerce should be actively engaged in their management, and take part in coordinating the market, buying and selling materials and guarding against price rises, so as to prevent big price fluctuations caused by some blindness in regulation by market mechanism and protect the interests not only of the producers but also of the consumers.

After the abolition of the state unified and assigned purchase system, agricultural products will be no longer subject to the past division of operation and will be circulated through all kinds of channels. All the units which manage, process, and consume the agricultural products can directly sign purchasing contracts with the peasants, while the peasants can take the initiative to discuss and sign selling contracts with the units concerned through cooperative organizations and producers' associations established by themselves.

The opening of the agricultural and sideline products markets to the public will surely revitalize the rural areas; it will be beneficial to further taking advantage of superior features of all parts of the country and will further enliven the rural economy and improve economic results. It is a highly opportune time now. So long as the broad masses of cadres and peasants conscientiously study the party principles and policies, seek unity of ideology and action, and work painstakingly in a down-to-earth manner, we will surely achieve new successes in the reform of the state unified and assigned purchase system just as we have done in the reform of the rural economic structure, and the rural economy will surely enter a new period of overall coordinated development.

NATIONAL

GRAIN PRODUCTION ASSUMES NEW MEANING IN AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION

Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Shen Nan [3947 0589]: "A Challenge from the 'Second Grain'"]

[Text] The grain situation in China is now facing a new strategic transformation.

There have been 5 successive years of substantial growth in grain production in China since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Total grain output reached 774.6 billion jin in 1983, an increase of 165 billion jin over 1978 and an average annual rate of increase of 4.9 percent. Following the growth in grain output, state requisition and over-quota purchases of grain nearly doubled from 95.7 billion jin in 1978 to 182.4 billion jin in 1983. There was another bumper grain harvest this year, and total grain output may reach 800 billion jin. This rate of growth is seldom seen in the development of the other large nations of the world.

A new situation provides new opportunities. At last, many questions that could not be asked in the past because of the long-term grain shortage now can be included in the agenda of economic life. The most direct change, of course, is that there will be an unprecedented transformation of grain consumption patterns. Some people abroad have put forth the concept of "the second grain" in recent years. One of the definitions of the "second grain" is a rapid increase in the proportion of grain consumed for the production of animal products. Another meaning is a rapid increase in the proportion of fine grains in human grain consumption. This is distinct from grain rations (the "first grain") used only to maintain subsistence. Instead, it refers to grain used to improve food structures and raise nutritional levels. If we borrow this concept for our analysis, then the quantity of heat absorbed from food products per person per day is 2,877.4 kilocalories, 82.8 grams of protein and 47.2 grams of fats, then it can be said that the problems of warmth and food have basically been solved (this is, however, an average value and we must not forget that there still are rural areas in some poor regions where the problem of warmth and sufficient food have not been solved), but the question of eating well is becoming a common one. This implies that China is facing an historical stroke of luck for beginning to develop the "second grain."

Making full use of this opportunity will not be easy.

### 1. We Have an Inappropriate Food Production System.

If we say that demand for sufficient food is an extremely dull demand, then the abundance of varieties of the "second grain" is a factor that cannot be overlooked. Diversification of the varieties of raw grains is the foundation for diversification of food products. In some areas, the peasants have problems in selling grain and the state has problems in buying grain because of the "warehouse capacity crisis." This is due, of course, to the rapid growth in grain output. It should be noted, however, that there are some varieties of grain products where demand exceeds supply. We must look into the question of why producers are actively producing grain products that truly cannot be sold while there are insufficient supplies of sellable varieties. The problem lies in inappropriate links in the long food production chain from storage, shipping, and processing to the conversion of grain products in the form of animals.

This is not unusual, because the entire food production supply system in the past basically was set up to solve the problem of "eating one's fill." It of course is unsuited to the new demand for the "second grain."

### 2. Circulation Systems Are Inappropriate

A multi-channel structure for handling grain has been formed since the implementation of the party's rural economic policies. The question of expanding "tertiary industries" like food and beverage services has already been proposed clearly. Also quite prominent at the present time are distorted price signals in grain circulation. An example is a market with considerable capacity that sends out "no profit" signals, thereby inhibiting the opening of grain markets. On the other hand, if there is no obvious effective demand, such signals will still stimulate producers to "produce more." It should be noted that the more we enter the stage of the "second grain," will lead to a greater ability of price signals to sensitively reflect changes in supply and demand and be responsible for the function of regulating the rational allocation of resources. The current grain pricing system was set up under the historical conditions of a coordination system. After the substantial increase in purchase prices for farm and sideline products in 1979, the distortions in price signals were corrected, but it also required enormous fiscal subsidies, influenced the flow of information by the "putting up and taking down of prices" and caused other problems. Looking at the current situation, it will be hard to effectively overcome the various difficulties in grain circulation if we do not make fundamental changes in these mechanisms.

### 3. Consumption Patterns Are Inappropriate

The new situation compels us to pay conscientious attention to the structure of purchasing power demand and tendencies of change. Generally speaking, until the problem of sufficient food has been solved, the people will be

using the major part (or even all) of their income to buy grain products; as we get nearer to the critical point in producing sufficient food, expenditures for the "second grain" as a proportion of new increases in income generally will decline. At the same time, the value of "second grains" will be increased through the processing of raw grains; usually, they will be sold at slightly higher prices. This shows us that there must be a substantial increase in the people's purchasing power if we wish to have sufficient market capacity for the "second grain." In this area, apart from expanding the purchasing power of the urban population, the question of how to maintain a high rate of growth in the purchasing power of the 800 million peasants is of decisive significance.

#### 4. In Summary, the "Second Grain" Presents a Comprehensive and Profound Challenge

The successful lead of mobilizing reforms in rural areas means that it will not be hard to complete reforms in our nation's grain production systems if there are correct signal stimuli and if there is the necessary supplementary technical assistance. Reforms in the sphere of circulation, especially reforms in grain pricing systems, are more difficult because they concern urban workers and rural peasants. There should be daring but cautious trials and exploration. The truly key problem, but a difficult one, is maintaining a substantial rate of growth in the level of societal purchasing power demand because this is the truly reliable guide, restriction and determinant for the transition from the "first grain" to the "second grain" in China. It is very clear that China will be unable to solve the problem of the "second grain" without reforms in systems of contractual responsibility for output quotas in rural areas. At the same time, there must be thorough and comprehensive reforms of urban and rural economic systems before we can successfully face the challenge of the "second grain."

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CSO: 4007/96



NATIONAL

## REFORM OF AGRICULTURAL, SIDELINE PRODUCT MARKETING SYSTEM

Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Peng Xiao [1756 2556]: "A Good Opportunity To Reform the Purchase and Sales System for Farm and Sideline Products"]

[Text] We now have a good opportunity to make comprehensive reforms in purchasing and sales systems for farm and sideline products.

First, agriculture has grown at a rapid pace for several years. The total value of agricultural output in 1983 was 312.1 billion yuan, 46.3 percent higher than in 1978 at comparable prices, a 7.9 percent average annual rate of increase. We now have a "low level of relative surplus" in primary agricultural products which were in short supply in the past like grain, cotton, hemp, tea and wool. The market for farm products not only has become a buyer's market, but there also are fairly substantial stocks of agricultural goods. There may be some hazards in making perfunctory reforms. For this reason, the distribution in kind purchase and sales system formed under conditions of serious supply shortages of farm products not only requires starting anew, but also offers the possibility of comprehensive reforms.

Second, after being motivated by successful reforms in rural economic systems, reforms in urban economic systems now are underway throughout the country. The gradual freeing of enormous forces of production in cities and large industries that were fettered for such a long time will lead to major changes in operational forms in the urban economy and in the income levels and consumption patterns of urban residents, and these in turn will affect rural areas. This not only necessitates substantial improvements in market conditions for farm products and makes it possible for thorough reforms in purchase and sales systems for farm and sideline products, but also demands that these reforms can be developed comprehensively.

Third, because of adherence to the principle of "multiple channels of administration", several other channels have developed around planned purchase and sales channels that have functional responsibility for the circulation of important farm and sideline products. This has reduced the scope of directive purchase and sales plans. This has caused no disruption of economic life in urban and rural areas, but instead has enlivened markets for farm and sideline

product purchase and sales systems. Even more important is that some areas, especially some large and medium sized cities, have taken the lead in enlarging the steps taken for major reforms of purchase and sales patterns for important farm and sideline products. They are diversifying in such areas as purchasing methods, subsidy methods, pricing patterns, sales patterns and so on and are making reality the starting point in all cases. During this process, they have measured the reactions of producers and consumers to the reforms, accumulating some specific experience and destroying the myth that reform was impossible.

There can be no doubt that we should firmly grasp this excellent opportunity for reform. For this purpose, there should be systematic surveys, meticulous bookkeeping and careful design, and we also must solve the problem of what perspective should be used in looking at comprehensive reforms of farm and sideline product purchasing systems. This author feels that the question of viewpoint is very important not only because it concerns the guiding ideology of actual programs, but also because it is the basis for evaluation standards for different programs as well as for dealing with feedback information following the implementation of a program. With this in mind, it would be helpful to discuss the following questions in relation to practice in reforms:

1. The short-term goal of comprehensive reforms in farm and sideline product purchasing systems is to make arrangements for the relationships between urban and rural producers, consumers and the state.

For this reason, the more thorough the reform, the more numerous the goals. We cannot, therefore, merely work to solve the problem of "putting up and taking down prices" and reducing state financial subsidies, nor can we simply try to achieve short-term equilibrium in supply and demand for farm and sideline products. Reform measures in any of these links should be weighed and evaluated in consideration of the overall results of all links in the urban and rural economies.

2. When considering the complex relationships between all aspects, purchasing is the key point of the problem.

The reason is that farm and sideline product purchasing has become an extremely important question in the relationship between the peasants and the state under the conditions of a developing commodity economy in rural areas. It has been noted many times that the peasants of China are in the process of making a transition from a self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient economy to a large scale commodity economy. They are enthusiastic about developing the commodity economy, but it is hard to avoid an enormous amount of inertia from the natural economy in their economic behavior. For this reason, the question of how to make more use of market mechanisms in farm and sideline product purchasing systems must be adapted to the ability of the peasants to react positively. This especially requires discussion of the speed, scale and concrete forms of the transition. It is extremely important that we integrate with concrete conditions in China, absorb certain experiences of developed nations in dealing with farm products (such as price supports, etc.), and set up contract purchasing systems based on market forecasts.

3. Given that there is a "low level of relative surplus" for some farm products and that the state is financially responsible for fairly large subsidies for farm product purchases, a contradiction may be encountered during thorough reforms of farm and sideline product purchasing systems. The contradiction is that overall equilibrium in supply and demand for farm products could have unfavorable effects on continued increases in peasant total income levels.

In theory, greater readjustment of product structures for farm and sideline products would broaden the prospects for transformation of rural industrial structures. This would lead to decreased incomes for the peasants for certain types of products or in certain industries. It is entirely possible for them to obtain compensation from another product or another industry, so that there is a balance between supply and demand for farm products as well as guaranteed continued high growth rates in income levels. However, any structural changes require the matching capital, technical and other conditions, as well as time. This could lead to a balance in farm products as well as a loss of high growth rates in peasant incomes; or, just the opposite, it may protect income growth while assuming a more serious situation of a loss of balance in supply and demand for farm products.

4. The depth of the problem is that a loss in either an overall equilibrium in supply and demand for farm products or continued improvement of rural income levels can affect rural development as well as prosperity and dynamism in the national economy as a whole. In one area, the use of enormous financial subsidies to maintain "equilibrium" in supply and demand for farm and sideline products will obviously have unfavorable effects on removing the heavy millstone of subsidies, on strengthening macroeconomic regulation, on reducing ineffective utilization of large amounts of valuable capital, on promoting further opening of urban and rural [exchange] and on enlivening commercial administration. On another hand, the substantial increase in peasant incomes in recent years is the main factor behind the flourishing and dynamic national economy as a whole. If maintaining equilibrium in farm products causes the growth in peasant incomes to slow down or drop overall, the primary sources of construction capital in rural areas will be reduced. Moreover, domestic consumer goods and investments good markets could shrink, leading to a hard to anticipate chain of negative effects. This is a question that we must consider during the reform process.

Finally, because any comprehensive considerations, meticulous bookkeeping and painstaking design during the reform process are restricted by time and information, it will be impossible to coincide absolutely with the actual process of reform. In order to make use of the opportunity and also deal with uncertain hazards, the practice of diversification could be effective. A high degree of attention to local and regional "non-unified" practice in reform and analysis of the reasons for their success or failure, conditions and outcomes is of important methodological significance for further promotion of national, regional and unified reforms of farm and sideline product purchasing systems.

12539  
CSO: 4007/96

NATIONAL

RURAL ENTERPRISE STRUCTURE UNDERGOES REFORM

Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Ren Qi [0117 0366]: "Greeting Reforms in Rural Enterprise Structures"]

[Text] China's national economy has been dealing with a structural problem for a long time. The rural population, which makes up 80 percent of the total population, creates only a small portion of national income. As a result, there has been no way for them to establish relationships adapted to modern economic development with the cities that contain the other 20 percent of the population that creates the major part of national income. This is most perceptible in the excessive concentration of the population and labor force on the land that has formed a narrow scope for agricultural activities. This has led to high production costs for farm products, few farm products being treated as consumption goods by the consuming population, and low levels of societal purchasing demand. For this reason, consumers will not buy the products that provide advantages for the producers of farm and sideline products, while in contrast there are no advantages for producers in handling goods that consumers are willing to buy in larger quantities. This has fundamentally impeded economic circulation between urban and rural areas.

The rural systems that existed before the implementation of systems of contractual responsibility for output quotas severely restricted the initiative of the peasants, causing even the lowest levels of demand for farm products to go unmet. This concealed this structural contradiction. Now, years of successive reforms in rural areas have "ignited" the peasants' enthusiasm for production and the supply of farm products has increased beyond conventional degrees. This has made the structural contradiction quite prominent. It appears in the problems peasants have in selling and the difficulties the state has in purchasing and selling. Its substance is that it has made it impossible for the industrial structures, employment distribution, circulation systems, income levels and consumption patterns of the entire national economy to adapt to the new demands for continual rapid growth in agriculture.

This new contradiction is indicative of the fact that rural development in China has entered a new stage. The problem in the future is not only to

continue to fully motivate the initiative of the peasants but also to move enthusiastic peasants into a rational rural industrial structure so that the income they are able to create will form a new structure of purchasing power to promote more comprehensive and harmonious development of the rural economy and the national economy. The key problem here is to encourage more of the rural population to leave the land and enter other spheres of activity and create more income so that, along with improving the scale conditions of agricultural management, there also is expanded purchasing power demand for commodity farm products.

This corresponds very closely with the developmental laws of a commodity economy: sustained rapid growth in a particular industry will inevitably cause changes in the overall industrial structure. To complete this new transition, we must establish new conditions for interlocking reforms in urban and rural areas and explore and resolve a series of new problems.

### I. Selecting Leading Industries

There are broad prospects for developing lines of activity that do not use land in rural areas, but no single one of them can become an industry of macrolevel significance in the near future. There usually must be two preconditions for a line of activity to be the first to develop: 1) Market demand for the products must expand following increases in percapita national income, i.e., the income elasticity of demand must be fairly high; 2) Obstructions to increasing the overall productivity of an industry (including the productivity of natural resources, capital and labor) must be easily overcome and the rate of increase must be fairly rapid. Only this type of industry is capable of forming a developed production series and playing a strong leading role in having the rural population leave the land on a steadily growing scale. Examples include the construction industry (including construction materials and construction labor services), the food products and feed processing industries, the highway repair and transport industry, mining, forestry, the energy industry, and so on. All of these are generally suited to the conditions for developing leading industries in rural areas. Peasants in some areas have already moved into the electrical appliance, electronics, clothing and even vehicle assembly industries. Burgeoning growth in these new industries will lead to flourishing development in the related auxiliary industries, services, commerce, information and other "tertiary industries."

### II. Making Rural Capital Dynamic

Capital is an indispensable catalyst in reforming rural industrial structures. Based on the goal of reducing the agricultural population to 300 million by the end of this century, we must move 20 million laborers out of agriculture each year on the average. Calculating the cost of creating each new work position at 1,000 to 1,500 yuan, this would require 20 to 30 billion yuan per year. It is obvious that this is far beyond the ability of state financial allocations. We must, therefore, rely primarily on making rural capital completely dynamic. Total savings deposits in rural credit cooperatives amounted to 48.739 billion yuan at the end of 1983. There is an urgent need

to reform the rural credit cooperative system to make full use of this capital. In addition, the peasants have several tens of billions yuan in cash on hand that should be actively mobilized through various forms of social capital collection and opening up many types of channels for capital circulation and accumulation. It should be stated that the potential of capital in the rural financial sphere is far from being exploited, and that reforms in this sphere play an important role in reforming industrial structures.

### III. Developing Rural and Small Town Enterprises

Rural and small town enterprises are a basic component of developing industries in rural areas that do not use land. The term "rural and small town enterprises" is much broader than the "commune and brigade enterprises" of the past because the former includes several forms of cooperative enterprises and household enterprises. With the addition of matching policies, recent developments in rural and small town enterprises exceed anything seen since the nation was founded. The problem is that they are now facing a challenge from the new emerging situation following reforms in urban systems. This situation has appeared in many areas. An emergency measure is to raise quality in rural and small town enterprises and gain a stable position in their best products and service stations. For this purpose, we must begin using capable people, developing technologies, strengthening management and understanding market information. System reforms are the "muzzle of the ox" [key factor]. Because rural and small town enterprises also have problems of overly rigid unification, too much interference and unclear responsibilities, there also is a need to "simplify administration and transfer authority." If we do not allow them to assume an important position in the rural economy, then it will be impossible to create high quality rural enterprises. Without several million high quality rural enterprises, it will be impossible for several hundred million peasants to leave the land.

### IV. Improving Political and Economic Functions

It must be clearly understood that "separation of government and enterprise" does not mean that government has no responsibility for any economic activities. This would be unimaginable under present conditions. The county and township levels of government have major functions in reforms of rural industrial structures in China. The problem is that enterprises and government organs should assume responsibility for some mutually supplementary economic functions. In principle, the government should hand over to the enterprises anything that the enterprises can handle well. Similarly, anything that the enterprises cannot manage or have difficulty handling should be managed by the government. Examples include redistribution of the necessary income, protection of the investment environment of the enterprise and causing it to develop the social environment in a healthy way, maintaining competitive procedures, arbitrating economic disputes and conflicts, policy research and planning strategies, guiding consumption and protecting resources, auditing, statistics and representing society in the supervision of enterprises, and so on, in the organization of economic capital construction (energy, communications, information facilities, urban and government construction, etc.) and social capital construction (education, culture, etc.). The

government has thrown off the cable wrapped around direct administration of enterprises and undertaken even more important and higher level economic functions. The smooth implementation of reforms in rural industrial structures is in no way inferior in importance to giving full play to the independent decisionmaking rights of enterprises.

Many other questions require thorough exploration. The overall topic is reforming rural industrial structures while developing a commodity economy. This overall topic is full of urgent questions that require a renewed understanding and that especially deserve renewed study and a daringness to explore.

12539  
CSO: 4007/96



NATIONAL

FARM OUTPUT QUADRUPLES IN 138 COUNTIES AFTER REFORM

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Dec 84 p 1

[Article: "Agricultural Production Quadrupled in 138 Counties"]

[Text] Since the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the rural regions in our country have carried out a series of readjustments and restructurings, tremendous changes have occurred in the rural economy and a number of counties with multiplying agricultural gross output values have emerged. According to the recent statistic of the State Statistical Bureau, in all China in 1983, the gross agricultural output values of 138 counties (municipalities) more than doubled compared with those of 1978.

These counties are scattered in 18 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in all China. There are 48 counties in Shandong, 20 in Shanxi, 15 in Hebei, 9 in Anhui, 7 each in Neimenggu, Jilin and Henan, 5 each in Liaoning and Jiangsu, 3 in Zhejiang and 1 or 2 each in Beijing, Heilongjiang, Fujian, Jiangxi, Guangdong, Sichuan, Shanxi, Xinjiang, etc.

In these counties, the total number of agricultural population is over 62 million, which is 7.4 percent of the agricultural population in the whole country; the agricultural labor includes more than 24 million persons which is 7.4 percent of the agricultural labor in all China. In 1983, the gross agricultural output value of these counties reached 30.18 billion yuan which is 1.3 times greater than that of 1978. Thus, a great change has taken place in the structure of gross agricultural output value. The proportion of the crop planting output value in gross agricultural output value has dropped from 72.2 percent in 1978 to 68 percent at present, but the proportion of the output value of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery has increased from 27.8 percent in 1978 to 32 percent at present. The proportion of the gross agricultural output value of these counties in the gross agricultural output value of all China has increased from 6.8 percent in 1978 to 10.5 percent at present.

The output of all the main agricultural products of these counties increased greatly. In 1983, grain output reached more than 70 billion jin, an increase of 69 percent compared with that of 1978; cotton output reached more than 28 million dan, a 7.2-fold increase; oil output reached more than 23 million dan, a 1.9-fold increase, output increase in both cotton and oil being higher than the average speed of increase for the same period in all China.

12705

CSO: 4007/116



11 March 1985

NATIONAL

## SUPPLIES OF GOOD CROP SEEDS BOOST OUTPUT

OW041558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1551 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 4 Feb (XINHUA)--Planned supplies of good crop seeds are now available in 410 counties, about one-fifth of China's total, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries announced today.

Better varieties are part of a national effort to modernize agriculture, an official said.

These counties have effected specialized seed propagation, mechanized processing and standardized quality norms.

Experiments begun by a 1978 State Council directive in 12 counties in Shanxi, Hebei, Jiangsu, Hunan and Heilongjiang Provinces were extended to other parts of the country.

Success in the 140 counties over the past few years has followed the establishment of a complete network for supply, propagation and publicity.

Seed companies oversee quality control and supply, the official said.

A survey of some 20,000 hectares in 11 counties in Heilongjiang showed per-hectare grain output with company-supplied seeds was 585 kilograms more than with seeds selected by farmers.

The state spent 103 million yuan (about 37 million U.S. dollars) on seed development and distribution in 122 counties between 1978 and 1980, the resultant output increases were valued at 940 million yuan (about 336 million U.S. dollars).

CSO: 4020/119

NATIONAL

PEST CONTROL SAVES GRAIN, OIL-BEARING CROPS

OW300917 Beijing XINHUA in English 0830 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jan (XINHUA)--China has saved 9,500,000 tons of grain and oil-bearing crops from pests damage over the past three years, according to official figures.

Statistics from 17 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions show that 46 million hectares of farmland, comprising 78 percent of the total insect-affected areas, benefited from comprehensive insect control from 1982 to 1984.

Grubs, mole cricket and wireworms often damage seedlings during spring, summer and autumn sowings, and grain and oil-bearing crop harvest can suffer by 20 to 30 percent.

Since 1982, the plant protection center of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal husbandry and Fisheries has carried out a survey on the distribution of harmful underground pests in six provinces. It has found that pesticides and biological control have been widely used with great success. For example, the peasant harvest in Hebei Province increased more than 14,500 tons on 36,600 hectares of land.

CSO: 4020/119

NATIONAL

REQUIREMENTS SET FOR DESIGNATION OF SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 2 Dec 84 p 1

[Article: "What Is Meant by Specialized Household? Concerned Departments Put Forward Four Standards"]

[Text] Recently, the Central Committee's concerned departments defined the standards by which to consider specialized households. They are: Considering a household as a unit, its principal labor or the majority of its labor must be used in conducting specialized management activities; over 60 percent of the household income is specialized income; the proportion of specialized products in its marketed goods is over 80 percent (the proportion for households specializing in grain is over 60 percent); the earnings from products sold (including income from services) outside the prefecture (country) is twice the average amount of the income from products sold in the rural area. Only when households possess all four of the above conditions can they be considered specialized households. Operating projects that have a rather long production cycle or are developing, and those that went into operation this year but had very little income, should be determined by the quota of labor put into the project and the scope of its operation. A determination for households specializing in trade and transportation cannot be made based on the proportion of marketed goods, so the determination for these should be made based on the other three conditions.

12704  
CSO: 4007/157

NATIONAL

# RURAL SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS SEEK SUPPORT

HK211134 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 85 p 2

[Report by NONGMIN RIBAO reporter Zhang Zichen [1728 1311 5256] and LIAOWANG reporter Song Jishui [1345 0679 3055]: "We Need 'a Tonic'--Some Rural Specialized Households Request Support From Relevant Departments"]

[Text] Some specialized households recently told us: The documents of the CPC Central Committee have set our minds at ease. We understand the general orientation. However, in reality, there are still quite a few problems and obstacles that cannot be solved merely by our efforts. What we need now is some sort of "tonic." We hope that the relevant departments will provide us with concrete support when we meet difficulties and adopt corresponding measures to protect our just rights and interests.

## Difficulties in Contracting More Land

Shi Yongsheng, a peasant in the Zhuming village of the Shiti township, Qidong County, Jiangsu Province, who is specializing in growing grapes and who earned more than 20,000 yuan of profits last year by managing a 2-mu vineyard with a "three-dimensional" growing method, said: I wanted to contract another 8 mu of land to develop grape production. However, seeing that I have high economic returns, some people have tried to make things difficult for me, saying that I have to pay more contract fees. According to our village regulations, one has to pay 27 yuan to contract 1 mu of land, but they told me I would have to pay 300 yuan. Thus, the matter has remained unsolved even to this day. Our village is not far from Nanjing. There is a vast market. If the land is rationally used and the method of dividing it equally according to the number of family members is changed, I believe I can manage a 100 or even 1,000 mu vineyard. Thus, the problem of the workers in town and township enterprises who find it difficult to do well in both industrial and agricultural work will be solved, and I will be able to pass on my experience to my fellow villagers so that all of them can become rich as soon as possible.

## Such Covert Acts as "Elbowing Out" and "Suppression" Are Hard To Bear

Tang Xinnina, a peasant of the Daba township of Minle County, Gansu Province, who is specializing in farm tool production, has been earning a net income

of more than 10,000 yuan a year since he took over a township farm tool factory on contract basis 6 years ago. In order to expand reproduction, he has built a workshop in a county town according to relevant regulations. He said: Once a county cadre wanted to borrow 300 yuan from me, but as I was unable to give him the money in time, I faced retaliation. Several days later, I was asked to remove my factory from the county town because, according to those who were sent by the higher level authorities, "the service office for young intellectuals is to be expanded." They were obviously attempting to elbow me out. Is it necessary to work out concrete policies on such matters?

Huang Wanxia, a 20-year-old girl who is head of the Wanxia chicken farm in Anhui's Chaohu city, has sold more than 10,000 chickens on the market since she began raising chickens last April, and has earned a profit of more than 10,000 yuan. She will put 250,000 chickens on the market next year. She said: Fishing is a popular sport, but people may not have heard about fishing for chickens. Quite a few of my chickens have actually been stolen by this type of "fishing." The fishers baited their hooks with rice and then put the rods into the chicken coop. The chickens were captured when they ate the rice. I have suffered a loss of more than 4,000 yuan over the past year because of this. As a matter of fact, if my fellow villagers want to have chickens to eat, they can just tell me and pay less money for the chickens. But this "fishing" is by no means a good method. If the jealousy is allowed to spread unchecked, the specialized households will suffer more.

#### Houses Must Also Be "Brought to the Same Level"

Chen Jixing, a specialized peasant in the Jiangyang township of Wenling County, Zhejiang Province, has been receiving a net income of more than 10,000 yuan since he became a specialized peasant 5 years ago. He said: I suffered twice in the past. In 1982, I built a 3-story house in our village. But the village leaders said: All the houses in our village are 2-story houses except yours. Why did you build the "additional" third floor? As your house is higher than the others, the good fortune of all the other villagers will be taken away by you. Thus, the third floor of my house was peremptorily pulled down by some villagers who lacked common sense, and the house was "brought to the same level" as others in this way. As a result, I lost more than 5,000 yuan. Last August, after approval from the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, I put up some poles in the fields and prepared to install a telephone in my house. I had troubles again. A cadre said that what I did was harmful to the "fortune" of other people and did not allow me to install the telephone. Moreover, all the poles and wires were stolen. After that, the cadre said: "The land and the roads belong to the collective. Not an inch of them can be occupied by any individual even if 1,000 yuan is paid. You may hang your wires from heaven." None of these losses have been compensated for even to this day.

#### Difficulties in Buying Motor Vehicles

Fang Zhengnan, a peasant in the Niuxin village of Longcheng township, Helong County, Jilin Province, who is specializing in transporting timber and

construction materials, received a net income of 130,000 yuan last year. He said: It is really very difficult for me to expand my business, to establish a transport company, and to buy a Beijing jeep. I have had no success even though I have visited Changchun, Beijing, and other places and have spent more than 4,000 yuan on travel. I hope that our brother workers will work even harder. We are looking forward and waiting for their products.

#### Formalism Is Not To Be Tolerated

Cai Biao, a peasant in the Madao village of the Qingma township of Yuhuan County, Zhejiang Province, who is specializing in raising chickens, received an income of 17,000 yuan last year by hatching more than 100,000 chickens and ducklings. He said: In our village, a "10,000 yuan household" specializing in raising animals has been artificially created. As a matter of fact, this "10,000 yuan household" has no more than 100 ducks and has lost 10,000 yuan due to improper management. However, he is reported to be one "raising 500 ducks and getting an income of more than 10,000 yuan" and has been commended by the county. Another example is that our neighboring county has also "created" by artificial means a "major household specializing in raising ducks." This "major household" is actually keeping 280 ducks. In order to deal with the inspection of the higher-level authorities, some cadres "helped" disguise him in this way: He rented several hundred ducks from other peasants at a rate of 0.3 yuan a day to make up the number of his ducks. Thus, when the inspectors came, they could see lots of ducks.... Of course, this masquerade was soon laid bare, and people did not know whether to laugh or to cry.

#### Difficulties in Joining the Party

After deducting his tax payment, Liu Wusheng, a peasant of the Dongguo brigade of Yuebi commune in Shanxi's Pingyao County, who is specializing in machine building, received a total net income of 310,000 yuan over the past 4 years since he contracted the brigade's machine-building plant in a bid. He said: There are also difficulties for the specialized peasants in joining the party. In our village, the number of party members from specialized households constitutes only 4 percent of the total number of party members. Some party-member cadres are always judging people by old standards or in accordance with the theory of the unique importance of class origin. Quite a few specialized peasants who meet the requirements for party members are still rejected outside the party. What is more, our village primary school headmaster, Niu Jingming, whose application for party membership was accepted by the educational area CPC branch 2 years ago, has still not been absorbed into the party by the approval of the township CPC committee on the excuse that they are too busy.

CSO: 4007/184

NATIONAL

AGROTECHNICAL PROMOTION CENTERS OFFER TRAINING

OW010858 Beijing XINHUA in English 0836 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 1 Feb (XINHUA)--A nationwide network of 48,746 institutes to promote the spread of agrotechnology, run either by the state or by collectives, has taken shape in China, according to the ECONOMIC DAILY.

The institutes have 220,000 employees, including 140,000 technicians and 80,000 skilled peasants, the paper says.

Agrotechnical promotion centers came into being last year in 392 counties, or 17 percent of the country's total. The centers were formed by county-run agrotechnical stations, research institutes and soil, fertilizer and plant protection stations.

At the township and commune level there are service and promotion stations, while villages have technical groups or teams of skilled peasants.

The centers in 62 counties in Henan, Shandong and Liaoning Provinces have trained 4.46 million peasants in agrotechniques over the past few years. In Sichuan, 640,000 peasants attended 1,237 agrotechnical schools and 24,000 training courses.

The institutes also use films, slides and books to promote agrotechniques.

CSO: 4020/119

NATIONAL

PROGRESS IN AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION NOTED

OW011314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 1 Feb (XINHUA)--China has brought half of its farmland under irrigation, the ECONOMIC DAILY reported.

Altogether, about 46.7 million hectares of farmland are now irrigated, which furnishes two-thirds of the country's annual grain output.

An annual average of one million hectares has been added since 1949, the ECONOMIC DAILY reported.

The country has over the past three decades built 5,300 large- or medium-sized water conservancy systems in major grain-producing areas, bringing water to 20 million hectares.

The largest is in Anhui Province, east China, which covers 533,000 hectares. Known as the Pishihang project, it was built in the 50's and has been expanded in recent years.

Meanwhile, China has renovated to expanded water conservancy projects left over from old China, including the world famous Dujiangyan project in Sichuan Province built more than 2,000 years ago.

The largest pumping station built so far is in Jiangdu of Jiangsu Province, which has lifted 78 billion cubic meters of water from the Yangtze River in recent years.

It has turned once poor areas in norther Jiangsu into a commercial grain center, the ECONOMIC DAILY said.

CSO: 4020/119



NATIONAL

RURAL ENTREPRENEURS WELCOME NEW POLICIES

OW291615 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jan (XINHUA)--New rural policies which came into effect this year were welcomed today by young peasant business chiefs.

Twenty successful young peasants, who are attending a five-day meeting here, said the reforms would help their businesses and would further boost the rural economy.

Under the new measures, China's 800 million peasants will rely mainly on contracts and market forces to determine what they grow, instead of working under mandatory state production plans. Peasants are also being encouraged to develop industry, commerce and service trades.

The meeting, jointly organized by the Communist Youth League Central Committee and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, is being attended by peasants aged between 18 and 35 from 15 provinces and cities.

Among them are rural enterprise directors and managers, individual business chiefs and representatives from households engaged in special lines of production.

Sun Hongjuan, 32, director of a tie factory in rural Shanghai, was formerly a cook. She set up a factory with five other peasants last July with 500 yuan, and their first products were five ties. Now the collective factory employs 115 people and produces 140,000 ties a month.

She said the factory was facing many problems. She had applied for telephones for four months but had not received them, and she was having great difficulty in buying a badly-needed lorry. But she believed the new policies would help solve the problems.

Shen Wen, 26, head of a production team near Shanghai, started a plastics factory in 1983 which has developed into a major business with him as its general manager. The average income of his production team last year was more than 1,000 yuan per person.

He said the new policies would help his business greatly, and would encourage him and his colleagues to work even harder.

He believed the business would be fully modernized by the time he was 30.

An official at the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries said the young rural pioneers were providing great support to their communities as they became more prosperous.

He cited the example of Zhang Zhegmin, a village leader in Shaanxi Province. Zhang donated 60,000 yuan last year to build a new classroom building for the local primary school after reaping the rewards of a flourishing prefabricated construction parts business.

CSO: 4020/119

NATIONAL

SOWN HECTARAGE OF CASH CROPS INCREASES IN 1985

OW140953 Beijing XINHUA in English 0853 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 14 Feb (XINHUA)--Sown hectarage of cash crops in China last year is 32.3 percent over last year, the PEASANT DAILY reports.

The total area under grain crops during the 1984-85 autumn-winter period came to 28.6 million hectares, 766,000 hectares less than in the preceding year, as in many places food supplies are no longer a problem as in the past.

Altogether 40 million hectares are sown to all crops. Of this, 4.7 million hectares are under cash crops. This is 1.1 million hectares more than in the preceding year.

The ratio of cash crops in the autumn-winter total rose to 11.7 percent from 8.9 percent in the preceding year, the paper says.

Winter wheat accounted for more than 24 million hectares of the grain crops, 296,000 hectares less than the preceding year.

Major cuts in grain hectarage came in summer grain producing areas along the Yangtze River.

A big increase was reported in hectarage of rape, which reached more than 4.4 million hectares, nearly 1.1 million more than in the preceding year.

The PEASANT DAILY says that the crops are growing well, with more organic and chemical fertilizers applied.

CSO: 4020/119

NATIONAL

AGRICULTURE IMPROVED WITH BIOLOGICAL ENGINEERING

OW142057 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 14 Feb (XINHUA)--Chinese scientists have developed more than 10 new plants through biological engineering, Professor Lu Liangshu, president of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, said here.

New strains of paddy rice, wheat, tobacco, maize, rubber, poplar and citrus have been applied to vast areas, and good results have been achieved.

Forty institutes under the academy are now engaged in biological engineering, using methods known as anther and haploid culture, said Professor Lu in an interview published in today's ECONOMIC DAILY.

In 1983, scientists made an "historic breakthrough" in successfully carrying out genetic engineering on soya beans.

New types of fast-growing, pest-resistant rubber giving high yields had been developed through a new method of biological engineering.

The academy's scientists had found a monoclonal antibody, which could help in the treatment of the agricultural menace, foot-and-mouth disease.

Professor Lu added that there were plans to establish an agricultural bio-engineering research institute.

CSO: 4020/119

NATIONAL

# GIVING HELP TO STOCK BREEDING HOUSEHOLDS URGED

HK181000 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Give Help to Households Specializing in Stock Breeding"]

[Text] Changzi County gives active support to households specializing in raising pigs. Hogs produced by 150-odd specialized households account for half of the total hog output of the whole county. Wudi County relaxes policy on animal slaughtering, and a number of households engaging in animal slaughtering and processing have emerged. Both counties stress giving help to households specializing in stock breeding and developing the commodity production of livestock not just by issuing general call but adopting efficient measures. Their experiences are worthy of serious summing up and popularization.

In order to invigorate urban and rural economies and to improve the living standards of the people, it is imperative to greatly develop stock breeding. If the development of stock breeding is not gradually separated from family sideline occupation, and does not develop in the direction of specialized and socialized management, it will be impossible to raise the commodity rate of livestock. To achieve greater, faster, better, and more economical results in the development of stock breeding, and to increase the amount of livestock commodity products, it is necessary to rely on specialized households. Why? First, it is because the amount is great, the production cost low, and the efficiency high in specialized management, and the peasants take the initiative in meticulous management; second, it is because it will be easier to apply science and technology, to develop good breeds of livestock and poultry, and to take preventive measures against epidemics; and third, it is because when there is a larger and concentrated amount of livestock to be raised, grain can be processed in the neighborhood, so that various agricultural and sideline products may be comprehensively utilized, and the deep processing of many layers may be engaged. Specialized households setting up slaughter houses through joint efforts, and going in for the processing and storage of products will greatly improve the economic results of stock breeding.

The livestock raised by specialized households are commodities, and it is necessary to handle affairs according to economic laws, and attach importance

to market regulation. At present we should make use of the favorable opportunity of the readjustment of the industrial structure in the rural areas, and the development of commodity production to rapidly change the old concept of neglecting stock breeding, and to put the development of production of livestock in an important place.

The key link of developing stock breeding is to base on the actual conditions of various localities, gradually relax policies, delegate the powers of marketing, slaughtering, processing, transportation for sales, implement free trade, and fix prices according to quality. The state should adopt economic means to sign economic contracts with the peasants, to give guidance to production, purchase, and marketing, and provide services for households specializing in stock breeding regarding capital funds, technology, prevention of epidemics and cure of diseases, the supply of fodder, processing, storage, transportation, and market administration, so that they may reap some profits. We should do our best to promote the development of stock breeding in order that it may make contributions to the readjustment of the industrial structure in the rural areas and the development of commodity production.

CSO: 4007/184

NATIONAL

NONGMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON DEVELOPING PIG RAISING

HK250337 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Raise More Pigs To Get Rich Quick--Some Information for the Peasants"]

[Text] At the moment the new year arrives, the broad masses of peasants are all planning ways to develop production and increase their incomes in the new year. Here we would like to provide them with a piece of information: As the living standards of urban and rural people have been raised generally, the supply of pork in many places is rather short, and poultry, eggs, milk, and fish are in short supply as well. However, grain is in oversupply and does not sell well in many places. This forms a fitting opportunity for substantially developing the pig raising industry and developing animal husbandry as a whole.

In the past, the state assigned purchase quotas for live pigs to the peasants, and the purchase price was set a bit too low. Therefore, some peasants preferred to sell their surplus grain rather than raise more pigs with surplus grain. This year the policy concerned has changed. The state has decided to stop assigning purchase quotas for live pigs in order to expand the scope of market regulation. Peasants are now allowed to sell their pigs directly on the markets at a price determined by market mechanisms. This will be favorable to the development of the pig raising industry.

At the same time, the state has also decided to introduce the method of "contracted purchase" of grain. According to this method, the state will place an order with the peasant for a certain quantity of grain, of which 30 percent will be bought at the former state fixed price for in-quota grain and the remaining 70 percent at the former price for extra-quota grain. The peasant is allowed to sell surplus grain directly on markets after the state order is fulfilled. If the peasant wants to sell more grain to the state, the state will only pay the former fixed price for in-quota grain. This policy will change the price parities between grain and pork on the markets. Therefore, the masses of peasants in all parts of the country, especially in areas where there are large quantities of surplus grain, can store up more grain for themselves to raise pigs and develop animal husbandry. By turning surplus grain into animal products, they will not only increase their incomes but will also meet the market

demand for animal products. Under this favorable condition, we should take action as quickly as possible so as to achieve quick results.

The parties concerned should give support to the peasants, especially to specialized households, in their efforts to raise more pigs. Good jobs should be done in all support services, including technical consulting, technology popularization, breeds improvement, disease prevention and treatment, fodder supplying, and the purchase of live pigs, so as to effectively keep the peasants enthusiastic for developing animal husbandry.

At present, agricultural production must be coordinated with market demands. Special attention must be paid to ensure the quality of products, no matter whether we are engaged in raising pigs, poultry, or fish. More lean-meat hogs should be raised, because they are more marketable.

CSO: 4007/184



NATIONAL

NONGMIN RIBAO ON 'THROWING OPEN' AGRICULTURAL PRICING

HK250810 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 85 p 1

["Rural Work Forum" article: "Prices of Agricultural and Sideline Products Can Be Gradually Thrown Open"]

[Text] To readjust the rural production setup and develop agriculture in a coordinated way, it is fundamental to do things according to the law of value and implement regulation by market mechanism as well as gradually throw open the prices so that the peasants will carry out their production according to the needs of the market. Now that there is a bumper supply of agricultural products and a temporary relative surplus of grain and cotton, we have the conditions to throw open prices. We can first start in the rural areas to enlarge the scope of regulation by market mechanism and implement floating prices on the market. As for the agricultural and sideline products, we can, first of all, throw open the prices of the commodities which are fresh and live, throw open the prices of live pigs and vegetables step by step, and also gradually throw open the prices of grain, cotton and other crops. The reform of the economic structure of our country was first started in the rural areas where the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output has been implemented and the problem of eating from the same big pot has been solved. Now the reform of the price system can again start with agriculture and with the prices of the agricultural and sideline products so that new energy will be given to the rural economy, which will surely become more active.

Throwing open the prices does not mean that the state will not participate in regulation by market mechanism. The state will purchase the main products such as grain, cotton, and so forth according to the state order plan. The state will still purchase at favorable prices the products which are included in the state order plan, while free and floating prices will be implemented for the amount of products which have surpassed the amount set in the state order plan. But when these products' prices are lower than the state unified purchasing prices, the state will still purchase them. This is the protection price. The state will participate in regulation by market mechanism, purchase and sell materials, check price rises and prevent big price fluctuations caused by blindness in regulation by market mechanism so as to protect not only the interests of the producers, but also the interests of the consumers. In order to guarantee supply in the cities, a

fixed quantity of some daily necessities, such as grain, oil, and pork can be supplied at par. But for some commodities, the state will participate in regulation by market mechanism, and through subsidizing the links in the operational chain and selling at low prices, the state will not let the interests of the consumers be harmed and will maintain the basic stability of market prices.

After the prices of agricultural and sideline products are thrown open, the enthusiasm of the peasants will certainly be further aroused. Throwing open the prices of live pigs, vegetables and other commodities which are fresh or live will certainly bring benefits to the peasants and will not greatly affect grain. This is because the grain purchased by the state at favorable prices according to the state order plan accounts for the greater part of the commodity grain, and this policy will not be changed for a long period of time. The remaining small part of the grain will be subject to regulation by market mechanism, and its price can be negotiated by the buyers and sellers. If the market prices are high, the grain will be sold at high prices. If the market prices are low, the grain will be sold at low prices. But when the low prices reach the state unified purchasing price, the state will protect them and will purchase the grain, as much as the market can provide. Thus the peasants can be "insured on two sides." In areas where the grain production output is high, the peasants will have no difficulties in selling their grain. Poor grain production output is harmful to the peasants, so in places where the grain-growing areas have been reduced, the peasants should make a change and try to grow other crops with higher value so that they can still increase their incomes. In this way, all the areas can bring into full play their respective advantages and quickly become rich, which will in turn be beneficial both to the country and to the people.

We should make a concrete analysis of many new situations at present. Generally speaking, the increase in agricultural output will be beneficial to the overall economic situation of the country, but this does not mean that the more agricultural output increases, the more benefits the economic cycle of the country will receive. On the contrary, a surplus of certain products will not only take up state capital, causing waste, but also be detrimental to pushing ahead with the rationalization of the agricultural structure, and make it actually a hopeless, not hopeful, case. So when comparing two advantages, we always take the bigger one. When comparing two disadvantages, we always take the smaller one. Considering the overall situation, we had best change the method of state monopoly for purchase and marketing and throw open the prices so that we will be able to have more advantages than disadvantages. Fundamentally speaking, this is an important measure to further invigorate agriculture. The whole party should understand this question and also make sure that the broad masses of peasants and the cadres at the grassroots level understand this question; and we must pool the wisdom and efforts of everyone, from the top to the bottom, and on all sides, to push ahead with agricultural production to enter a new stage of development.

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NATIONAL

## DEVELOPMENT OF FEED INDUSTRY

Beijing ZHONGGUO XIANGZHEN QIYE BAO in Chinese 19 Oct 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Develop the Feed Industry, Turn Grain into Meat, Eggs, Milk and Fish"]

[Text] Agricultural production in China has achieved successive years of bumper harvests under the guidance of the policies since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Good news of another bumper harvest this year has arrived on the eve of our national day: total summer grain output is 8 billion higher than last year, upland rice output in the south increased by 4 billion jin, and it is predicted that output of all primary industrial crops will increase by varying degrees over last year. What can we do about increased grain output? Many areas are discussing this question at the present time. Today's paper contains a report on Haian County's great efforts to develop the feed industry, improve economic results and promote excellent cycles in agriculture. Their experience proves that developing the feed industry to turn grain into meat, eggs, milk and fish not only provides abundant food products for the state, but also develops rural and small town enterprises, increases peasant incomes, promotes continual increases in the output of farm products, and forms an excellent agricultural cycle. These experiences deserve study and extension.

It should be noted that the substantial increase in grain output in our country over the past few years has led to full warehouses and problems in sales and shipping in many areas. In terms of the actual grain requirements of the people of China, however, there is a shortage and not a surplus of grain. The amount of grain per capita in China still is less than half the amount in some economically developed nations. The phenomenon of "excess" grain is a false one and is due to the extreme irrationality of the food product structure of the people of China. Development of the feed industry involves turning grain into meat, eggs, milk, fish and other processed goods. It is a basic measure for eliminating the fake grain "surplus" and stimulating further development of grain production, and it is a grand scheme for changing food structures. The development of production in recent years has improved the masses' living standards and the people's food structures are starting to change, requiring more refined foods. This type of change in consumption markets

opens up a broad path for grain consumption. We should make use of the current favorable situation of surplus grain, work quickly to readjust industrial structures in rural areas, and develop the feed industry, which is fairly weak at the present time, so that grain is transformed and increased in value locally.

The feed industry is one of the four primary industries in our rural and small town enterprises. The benefits of having these enterprises make use of and process grain and other farm and sideline products locally are: 1) they can make use of some of the surplus labor and excess labor time in rural areas; 2) they can reduce waste in raw materials transport and save on shipping costs; 3) development of mixed feeds can improve economic results in the breeding industry. For this reason, not only should rural and small town enterprises make great efforts to develop the feed industry, but specialized feed households and individual enterprises can be developed to organize management so that rural and small town enterprises become the "head of the dragon" while the specialized households and individual enterprises become the "tail of the dragon." There also can be alliances with a specialized division of labor to integrate raw materials purchasing, product sales and production, with a division of labor and cooperation. Management departments in rural and small town collective enterprises at all levels should provide substantial assistance to the feed processing industry, provide them with economic information and technical guidance, and assure their healthy development.

Along with development of the feed industry, we also should make great efforts to develop livestock, poultry, fish and other breeding industries. The products of the feed industry are supplied for use in the livestock, poultry, fish and other breeding industries. There will be no market for feeds and the feed industry will not be able to develop unless livestock, poultry, fish and other breeding industries are developed. This is an objective law. It also should be noted that economic results within the feed industry are too low. Only by using the products of the feed industry in the breeding industry and improving economic results in the breeding industry will it be possible for the peasants to derive sufficient income and for there to be a commodity supply market for large amounts of meat, eggs, milk and fish. This dialectical relationship tells us that, if we wish to develop the feed industry, we must organize thousands of peasant families to develop the breeding industry, and we must provide them with concrete guidance and assistance in technology, product types, epidemic prevention and other areas.

The feed industry and the food industry are closely related. Development of the feed industry and the breeding industry will lead to higher output of meat, eggs, milk and fish. If these goods are produced in excess and are not sold, they can rot or deteriorate. The way to deal with this is planned development of meat processing plants, food processing plants, canneries and powdered milk plants, and we also should develop several refrigerated warehouses and so on.

The recycling involved in turning grain into feed and then into meat, eggs, milk and fish will lead us to discover that China is not rich in grain, but instead that we should continue to develop [grain production] in conjunction with other diversified lines of activity in rural areas.

12539

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NATIONAL

STATE FARM, RECLAMATION SYSTEM IN 35 YEARS

Beijing DILI ZHISHI [GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 10, 7 Oct 84 pp 4-6

[Article by Luo Zhenzhi [5012 6297 3112]: "Grand Prospects for an Eternal Wasteland--Development of the State Farm and Reclamation System in China Over the 35 Years Since the Nation Was Founded"]

[Text] Enormous and gratifying achievements have been made in state farm and reclamation production and construction in the 35 years since the nation was founded, and the economic development situation in the state farm and reclamation system is continually improving.

I. Gratifying Achievements

Through a long period of arduous labor and pioneering efforts of the millions of employees on the state farm and reclamation battlefield, the national state farm and reclamation system now has 66.45 million mu of cultivated land, more than 25.34 million mu of forests, 5.41 million mu of rubber plantations, 94.00 million mu of utilized grasslands, more than 13.63 million head of large and small livestock, 1.84 million mu of orchards, tea plantations and mulberry groves, and 1.80 million mu used for aquatic breeding. We have established 2,592 state farm and reclamation enterprises under socialist state ownership on the long-dormant wilderness, including 2,070 state farms. Numerous state farms and factories scattered over a wide area and countless new towns and villages have been drawn on the map of the motherland's vast territory by the battlefield using their own two hands.

The state farm and reclamation economy in New China has developed rapidly. Based on constant 1980 prices, the total value of agricultural and industrial output in the national state farm and reclamation system reached 13.1 billion yuan in 1983, a 92.5-fold increase over the 1952 figure of 140 million yuan in 1952 to 7.4 billion yuan in 1983, a 60-fold increase and an average annual rate of increase of 14.2 percent. The total value of industrial output increased from 20 million yuan in 1952 to 5.7 million yuan in 1983, a 284-fold increase and an average annual rate of increase of 20 percent. The output of several primary agricultural, animal husbandry and special products in 1983 is shown in Table 1, as is the rate of growth since 1952. Other products such as edible oils, sugar, tea leaves, fruits, ginseng and pilose antler [medicinal] also have developed very rapidly.

Table 1. Output of Major Products in the State Farm and Reclamation System, 1952-1983

<u>Item</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>Increase</u> <u>over 1952</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>Annual Rate</u> <u>of Increase</u> <u>Over 31 Years</u> <u>(percent)</u>
Grain & soybeans	billion jin	16.29	.45	35.2-fold	12.3
Cotton	million dan	2.906	.092	30.6-fold	11.8
Dry rubber	1,000 tons	158	.035	4,513-fold	31.2
Meat	million jin	524.77	1.14	459-fold	21.9
Milk	million jin	901.02	1.89	475.8-fold	22

Currently, in terms of the total irrigated land area in China's state farm and reclamation system at present, the system has a land area equivalent to such medium-sized provinces as Jilin, Jiangsu or Anhui. In comparison with places abroad, the system has a cultivated land area equal to the total cultivated land area of Japan (66 million mu). The total value of industrial and agricultural output in state farm and reclamation enterprises was 10 billion yuan in 1980, roughly equivalent to the total value of output in petroleum extraction (10.2 billion yuan) over the same period. It has not been easy to achieve this considerable scale in state farm and reclamation production and construction and such a rapid growth rate in the state farm and reclamation economy in China over the past 35 years. Many leaders in the party and state have worked night and day to achieve this, and hundreds of thousands of specialized military administrators from the PLA and more than 2 million urban intellectual youth and a large number of cadres and workers sent down to assist in frontier construction have used their own blood and sweat to water and fertilize the nation's wastelands, and a beautiful enthusiasm has appeared.

## II. Distinctive Reclamation Districts

Most of the state farm and reclamation enterprises in New China are located in frontier regions of the northeast, northwest, south and southwest. The cultivated land area and natural rubber plantation area in the four major reclamation districts in Heilongjiang, Xinjiang, Guangdong and Yunnan cover a total of 50 million mu, equal to 71 percent of the total amount of cultivated land and rubber plantations in the nation's state farm and reclamation system. Each of these four large districts has its own advantages and special flavor.

### 1. The Heilongjiang Reclamation District

This extends from the Wusuli Jiang [Ussuri River] in the east to the Lesser Xing'an Mountains in the west and covers a total area of 90 million mu, 28.94 million mu of it being cultivated land. It now has 710,000 employees and a total population of 1,627,000 persons. It is the largest reclamation district in the country. Most of it is scattered across the three regions of the Sanjiang Plain, the Lesser Xing'an Mountains and the Songnen Plain. All of the



area is in large mechanized farms. Each farm has a cultivated area of more than 300,000 mu on the average, and some especially large ones like the Youyi [Friendship] State Farm have 1.5 million mu of cultivated land. Before reclamation, this reclamation district was a "great northern wasteland" untraversed by man, but now it is the "great northern granary." Wheat and soybean production predominates, and it is one of the country's major commodity grain production base areas. Total output of grain and soybeans in 1983 was 6.65 billion jin of commodity grain sold and a 59 percent rate of marketed products for grain and soybeans. A high level of mechanization means that agricultural labor productivity also is high. Each farm worker produced an average of 25,000 jin of grain and soybeans in 1983. The No 2 Team of the No 5 sub-farm at the Youyi State Farm imported a full set of advanced equipment from the United States. Some 20 farm workers plowed and planted 25,000 mu of land, each person being responsible for an average of 1,250 mu [as published]. They produced a total of 11.85 million jin of grain and soybeans, meaning that each person produced an average of more than 590,000 jin.

According to surveys by related departments, the reclamation district still has 14 million mu of reclaimable wasteland and a large amount of forest land, grasslands and surface water that have not yet been opened up and utilized. One project to bring in \$80 million from abroad (World Bank loan) to reclaim 3 million mu of wasteland and set up modernized farms in the Sanjiang Plain is now actively underway. The reclamation district has 30 million mu of cultivated land. Because of so many deficits in the area of capital construction farmland, however, especially the weak flood prevention and drainage capability, production is not stable and per-unit-area grain and soybean yields are fairly low. This means that there is great potential for further development in this reclamation district. Apart from agriculture, the reclamation district also operates 39 independent accounting industrial and commercial enterprises and more than 600 farm-run factories and enterprises. The total value of industrial output in 1983 was more than 840 million yuan, equal to 32 percent of the total value of industrial and agricultural output. The processing industry includes dairy products, sugar, canned goods, liqueurs, paper and other products, 20 of the products having been awarded the title of advanced products by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries. The famous Yuanda Shan powdered milk received a silver prize from the state. More than 60 types of products also are being exported and are fairly competitive in international markets.

## 2. The Xinjiang Reclamation District

This includes 318 state-run agricultural (and animal husbandry) farms, primarily in the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, as well as some under the jurisdiction of the Xinjiang Autonomous Region Agriculture Department and Animal Husbandry Department. They contain 15.93 million mu of cultivated land, 181 independent accounting factories and enterprises, and more than 500 farm-operated factories and enterprises. They have a total of more than 1.07 million employees and a total population of 2.68 million persons. These state farm and reclamation enterprises are mainly scattered through the large and small basins and river valleys to the north and south of Tian Shan. It is the second largest reclamation district in the country and is developing grain and



cotton production base areas. The district also is teeming with beets and oil crops. Grain production in 1983 was 2.358 billion jin, lint cotton production was 1.54 million dan, with more than 5.8 million dan of beets and 838,000 dan of oil crops. The output of these crops makes up a substantial proportion, whether in terms of the national state farm and reclamation system or the Xinjiang Autonomous Region. At the same time, the value of industrial output reached 1.21 billion yuan, equal to about one-fourth of the region's total value of industrial output. The value of industrial output using farm products as raw materials makes up more than 40 percent of the region's total.

The lack of irrigation and agriculture in Xinjiang meant that water conservancy was the first task in reclamation and construction in the reclamation district. An oasis appeared with the development of each irrigation district, and the establishment of a state farm brought along factories, stores, communications, telegraph, education and public health, new towns and other things in succession. The Corps has been involved for several years in opening up and utilizing many of the rivers in Xinjiang. They have built many large, medium and small reservoirs, key water diversion projects, canals, mechanized and electrical drainage and irrigation stations, medium-and small-scale hydropower stations, and so on. This has laid the foundation for the development of industrial and agricultural production and economic growth. An example is the Key Corps project to develop towns in the Manas He basin, including Shihezi City and Manas and Shawan Counties. The population was only 50,000 in 1949. The area planted in crops covered 250,000 mu and grain output totalled 35 million jin. Apart from some small workshops, there basically was no modern industry. Today, a reclamation district with 3 million mu of cultivated land has been built here that includes 18 state farms and one people's commune. There are more than 160,000 employees and a total population of nearly 800,000 persons. Newly-built Shihezi City had 157 industrial enterprises in 1981 with a value of industrial output of 355 million yuan, 86.5 percent of the value of industrial output coming from light and textile industries. Many of the light and textile industries make up a substantial proportion [of output] in the autonomous region as a whole, such as roughly 80 percent of granulated sugar, about 70 percent of woollen goods, about one-third of cotton yarn and cotton cloth, 60 percent of machine-made paper, and more than 70 percent of exported textile goods. It definitely is a case of turning the Gobi into an oasis and having great prospects in an eternal wasteland.

### 3. The Guangdong and Yunnan Reclamation Districts

These districts are located in tropical and subtropical areas and primarily involve the raising of rubber and tropical industrial crops. They are the nation's primary natural rubber production base areas and are developing production base areas for many types of tropical crops. There are a total of 197 state farms with a population of more than 1.51 million persons and more than 790,000 employees. They have planted more than 5 million mu in rubber trees up to the present time, distributed primarily on Guangdong's Hainan Island and Leizhou Peninsula and southern Yunnan, Xishuangbana and other areas. Because rubber is a primary strategic material, the state has adopted preferential pricing policies for rubber production since the establishment of the plantations in the 1950's, and rubber trees are seen as "money trees" that

have promoted rapid development of rubber production in these two large reclamation districts. Dry rubber production has grown from 35 tons in 1952 to 152,800 tons in 1983, a 4,365-fold increase. These two large reclamation districts have provided the state with more than 100 million yuan in profits in recent years.

Along with developing rubber production, these two large reclamation districts also handle many types of tropical industrial crops according to local conditions. In 1983, they produced more than 260,000 tons of sisal hemp (fiber), 1.585 million dan of sugarcane, more than 880,000 dan of tea leaves, as well as lemongrass, peppers, coffee, all sorts of tropical fruits, and so on. These farm products have provided reliable raw materials for development of processing industries and promoted the development of processing industries in the reclamation districts. In recent years, the Zhanjiang Reclamation District, located on the Leizhou Peninsula, has used integrated agro-industrial-commercial enterprises to set up more than 180 large and small processing plants handling more than 300 products including rubber, hemp, sugar, fiberboard, tea leaves, monosodium glutamate, liquor, candy, canned goods, cold drinks, machine-made paper and various types of non-staple foods. Their value of output reached 100 million yuan in 1983, equal to more than one-fourth the total value of industrial and agricultural output.

Because they implemented a correct principle of "taking rubber as the primary factor, economic diversification, afforestation to protect rubber, and covering to protect the soil" and adopted an excellent product system and scientific cultivation systems, these two large reclamation districts developed natural rubber production and broke through the old internationally prohibited zone above 17 degrees north latitude to grow rubber. They have moved rubber production northward to an area between 18 and 24 degrees north latitude and successfully planted over a large area. For this, they received a first-place national discovery award in 1982. In order to make full use of the sunlight, warmth, water, climatic and soil resources and to be able to protect against typhoons and the intrusion of cold fronts, many farms in Guangdong's Zhanjiang Reclamation District and on Hainan Island have, in addition to cultivating and extending improved rubber product systems that are wind-and cold-resistant, put into effect "three changes" in cultivation systems in rubber plantations: creating forest networks, terracing, and covering. This involves planting shelter forests around rubber plantation, transforming land on which rubber has been planted from sloped to terraced land, and planting suitable tropical industrial crops and cover crops inside rubber plantations for soil conservation. A four-level, three-dimensional structural distribution of shelter forest--rubber forest--peppers, coffee, tea, inferior cardamoms and other tropical industrial crops--covering crop has been formed that has improved the natural environment of the rubber and improved land utilization rates and economic results.

Besides the four large reclamation districts mentioned above, there are an additional 1,476 state farms located in all of the remaining 25 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of China. Of them, those rather large reclamation districts with more than 950,000 mu of cultivated land or a total value of industrial and agricultural output over 500 million yuan include: the Nei Monggol Reclamation District, the Hubei Reclamation District, the

Liaoning Reclamation District, the Hebei Reclamation District, the Jiangsu Reclamation District, the Hunan Reclamation District, the Jilin Reclamation District, the Beijing Municipal Reclamation District, the Jiangxi Reclamation District, and the Shanghai Reclamation District. These reclamation districts and the remaining districts all have their own economic advantages and special characteristics. State farms produce about 80 percent of the milk in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Hubei, Hunan, Shaanxi and other provinces and cities. They produce 90 percent of ginseng exports in the Jilin Province Reclamation District. State farms in Gansu Province are independently managing sulfur and tungsten ore production, and so on.

### III. New Starting Points and Prospects

The development of state farms has been a difficult and uneven process. According to statistics for the 26-year period between 1952 and 1978, net losses in the national state farm system amounted to 3 billion yuan, an average loss of 116 million yuan every year. In reality, they were merely places where "the state put up the money and the employees planted the fields." Productivity and economic results were both very low. The 3rd Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee pointed out a new direction for developing the state farm and reclamation system and under the principle of "readjusting, restructuring, consolidation and improvement," contractual financial responsibility has been implemented, and economic responsibility systems have gradually been established and perfected. The state farms have concentrated on one primary line of activity according to local conditions, developed the diversified economy, actively built and developed integrated agro-industrial-commercial enterprises, and, under the prerequisite of the primacy of the state-run economy, relaxed policies and developed the household economy of employees, the collective economy and many forms of joint economic activity, and thereby entered upon a new starting point for development of the state farm and reclamation economy. The main indicators of this are the widespread popularization of systems of assigning contractual responsibility for output quotas to households and the flourishing of family farms. This is a fundamental elimination of old forms in state farms and has led to a series of major reforms in management systems in the state farm and reclamation system, and will inevitably further liberate and develop the forces of production in state farms.

The CPC Central Committee pointed out again in 1984 that state farms should implement systems of contractual responsibility for output quotas and do a good job of setting up family farms. The family farms of employees are aptly named economic bodies and agricultural enterprises, and they have the status of economic corporations. Compared to other contractual households, they have even more economic decisionmaking rights and can further enliven the economy. The second difference is a larger scale of production which can provide even better economies of scale. The third thing is that there are those who know how to manage and who understand technology and have fairly strong production and administration abilities. The fourth is a high degree of specialization and commercialization in production, and the percentage of marketed products for primary farm goods is generally above 90 percent. The fifth is that they are better suited to agricultural mechanization and the extension of science and technology. For this reason, the degree of agricultural mechanization and scientific standards of farming are higher than usual.



In order to adapt to the objective demand for assigning contractual responsibility to households and running employee family farms, many state farms have carried out reforms in administrative structures and management systems. This primarily involves transforming some administrative organs into specialized service companies, changing production teams and brigades into comprehensive service points and service stations, making employee households the basic accounting unit instead of production teams as in the past, and establishing financial accounting and economic accounting systems based on household units. These reforms, in combination with the breaking down of restrictions of ownership systems, departments and regions, and the development of multilayer, multidepartment and multiple forms of economic unions, with internal contracting and external relations centering around economic contracts, have enabled them to become an organic economic body. This has caused state farms gradually to be based on employee family farms and contractual responsibility by households, with the various types of specialized service companies, comprehensive service stations (points) and farm-run enterprise units as the trunk to engage in unified administration with the farms with policy guidance for leadership of integrated agro-industrial-commercial enterprises (companies). They will open up a broad path and beautiful prospects for continually improving economic results on state farms and promoting economic prosperity and enriching the employees in reclamation districts.

12539

CSO: 4007/93

NATIONAL

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS EXCHANGE VIEWS ON TECHNOLOGY STRATEGIES

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 42, 15 Oct 84  
pp 13-15

[Article: "Specialists Discuss Measures for Developing Agricultural Technology"]

[Text] [Editor's Foreword] China's agriculture is in a transition from a self-sufficient to a commodity economy, and is developing from traditional technology towards modern science and technology. In the face of this historical turnabout and the new worldwide technological revolution, our agriculture must study new measures to search out a path of development for agricultural science and technology which matches our nation's conditions. A modern agriculture is a large system which requires the common design and planning of not only the agricultural departments, but of all related ones as well. In the past, the agricultural departments often talked about agriculture from behind closed doors. Even though there were few linkages between the different agricultural professions, there were even fewer horizontal linkages between agriculture and other departments. This way of doing things is far from capable of meeting today's needs for developing agricultural science.

At a meeting on China's agricultural technological strategy held not long ago, specialists from various fields came together to air their opinions from different angles and to study together measures for the development of science and technology in China's agriculture. They stressed strengthening the horizontal linkages between the agricultural departments and other relevant departments. There is no doubt that this would help people explore new ideas and



strengthen their ability to carry out comprehensive analyses, so as to guarantee that the drafting of strategies and policies is geared more closely to reality and is more reliable scientifically.

The following are the abridged proposals of some of the specialists at the meeting. The arguments are relatively concentrated and all parties should study and use them for reference.

Lu Liangshu [4151 5328 1859], President of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences:

#### Develop Auxiliary Technology to Raise Total Efficiency

The vast rural areas are entering into a new stage of development. Our technical policy must begin with agriculture, must take a broad view of the countryside. We must consider fully how to make arrangements for surplus labor power and we must consider in a unified manner the productivity of land and labor, the commodity rate and economic benefits, ecological benefits and the like. Labor intensive forms must be joined together with technology intensive ones, and emphasis must be placed on the different stages that different regions are in. When we adopt comprehensive auxiliary technology and consider total economic effects, we must always act on the principle of comparative advantage and carry out guidance based on the differentiation of regions and types.

Comprehensive auxiliary technology adapted to local conditions should become the priority area in technological development. We can consider this from three aspects. One is to adopt different comprehensive auxiliary technologies for the natural resources and socioeconomic conditions of different regions, and to develop those technologies effectively. For example, some districts north of the Huai River and the Qinling Mountains have adopted measures such as rational rotation, soil amelioration, the adoption of antidrought cultivation techniques and the selection of drought-resistant crops. These measures allow them to bring into full play the role of transferring water through fertilizer and using the soil as a reservoir to store water in order to obtain a bumper harvest of upland grains. Some districts have achieved yields of 300 to 500 jin per mu without irrigation. The second aspect is to develop multistage comprehensive utilization and more intensive processing before and after production, so as to realize numerous increments of value and raise economic benefits. Lanxi County in Heilongjiang grows 100,000 mu of flax. If it sells the raw material, it only receives an output value of 4

million yuan. If it processes it once into flax fiber, the output value becomes 8 million yuan. If it processes it twice to make flax cloth the value increases to 50 million yuan. But if it processes it three times to create fine embroidered cloth, the output value can reach 150 million yuan, 37.5 times more than that of the raw materials. The third aspect is to make better use of existing material conditions and production technology accessories. China currently has 690 million mu of irrigated area, with an effective utilization rate of irrigation water of only 30 to 40 percent. Our country uses 60 million tons of chemical fertilizer each year, with an effective utilization rate of only about 30 percent. The total motive power of our agricultural equipment has reached 250 million horsepower, with a utilization rate of only about 20 percent. If we can strengthen our scientific management, do a good job of technical auxiliary work, improve our methods of usage and raise the quality of our products, we can make the most of them as we should.

Lu Zihao [7120 1311 6275], Professor, Department of Horticulture, Beijing Agricultural University:

#### We Must Reform Our Vegetable Production and Supply Systems

For a long time we in China have adopted the method of producing vegetables for local supply. The basic situation of China's vegetable supply since we entered the 1980s was poor quality, high prices, monotonous variety, rotting in season, shortages out of season and dissatisfied consumers who cannot find vegetables to eat. Under the new situation we should draw on foreign experiences and conscientiously inquire into new paths for solving our vegetable consumption problems.

Long ago some developed countries also produced for local supply. With the continuous expansion of urban areas, the original vegetable growing land shrank, so they changed to a system of "dispersed production, concentrated supply" or of "concentrated production, dispersed supply." Vegetable production in some European countries is arranged nationwide in a unified way, while some still need to import from abroad.

Of course, we must proceed from China's national conditions to resolve our problems of vegetable production and supply. The first thing we should do at present is to make thorough use of the unevenness of economic development between regions and the discrepancies in vegetable production costs of different localities and readjust our vegetable cropping plans so as to increase output and lower costs. We should set up base areas in the distant suburban counties and outside the municipi-



palities to improve the production and supply of vegetables. Then we should make use of the differences in natural conditions between districts and establish the requisite off-season vegetable bases and bases to regulate types and varieties. Third, we should concentrate our efforts on the production and supply of vegetables for the major cities and the main industrial and mining districts. We must enter the production and supply of subsidiary foodstuffs, including vegetables, into the development planning of our cities. Fourth, we must readjust the prices of vegetables and get the peasants more interested in producing vegetables by various means so as to improve the problem of vegetable consumption.

Tao Dinglai [7118 7844 0171], President of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Engineering Research and Design:

#### Agricultural Production Also Requires Planning and Design

Everyone knows that you need planning and design to build a railroad, bridge, mine or factory, but when you say that agricultural production also requires planning and design, many people do not understand. This is because in the past our agriculture was in the main subsistence production. People felt that since every peasant knows how to farm, why do we need to carry out any sort of design?

Since agricultural production necessitates the resolution of problems in the utilization of natural resources, agriculture has inputs and outputs and the problem of how to organize labor and materials to achieve optimal economic and social benefits. In this sense, agriculture is also an engineering project, and a very complex one at that, so it does require planning and design.

There are two kinds of tasks of planning and design of agricultural construction. One kind is the design of specific items such as varietal resource banks, animal farms, farm product processing plants and the like. With the modernization of agriculture, the tasks of this kind of design become extremely numerous. Another kind of task is regionalized comprehensive agricultural development planning and design, such as the programmed design for the comprehensive control and development of the Huang-Huai-Hai saline-alkaline regions.

"Design is the soul of construction." The quality of the design determines the level of the construction and its benefits. To this day, China's agricultural planning and design remains a weak link. The peasants now have money in their hands and are fervently interested in investing in agricul-

ture. Leaders at all levels and all scientific workers in fields related to agricultural construction must pay serious attention to agricultural planning and design. We must accelerate our training of design personnel, set up appropriate organizations and lead the ardor of the peasants down a healthy path of development through scientific planning and design. This is a major issue in agricultural modernization and the construction of new socialist villages which urgently needs to be solved.

Zhou Zhengxian [6650 2398 6343], Chair of the Department of Forestry, Guizhou Agricultural Institute:

#### Strengthen the Setting Up of Nature Preserves

The protection of forest resources is in order to preserve not only some timber resources but also an entire biogeographical community. Therefore, with the present serious destruction of forest resources, we must strengthen the establishment of forest ecosystem natural preserves and bring into full play the numerous functions of nature preserves. It should be recognized that our forests preserve not only the numerous recognized rare endangered flora and fauna such as giant pandas, golden monkeys, the silver China fir and the hong tong 3163 2717 tree, but also a large number of floral and faunal seed plasm resources which are not yet recognized. The latter include the rich genetic resources of rice, wheat, soybeans, apples and walnuts which grow in the wild and various kinds of wild game. The development of numerous new animal and plant products and the formulation of new medicines in the future will depend on this resource. At the same time, since the environment of the nature preserves receives relatively little pollution and can approximate natural conditions, it can be used to monitor the quality of water, land, air and the like in the daily human environment and in the ecoenvironment of agricultural production.

But regardless of our recognition of the urgency and long-term significance of building up nature preserves, there is a gap between ourselves and advanced countries in the area, types, distribution and business management of the nature preserves we have already set up. We urgently hope that the relevant departments and various corners of society can offer their serious attention and support to the building up of nature preserves, a matter which benefits not only the present but also future generations.

Zhu Xiangyuan [4281 4161 6678], Vice-Director of the Beijing Municipal Nutritional Resources Institute:

### We Must Pay Serious Attention to Agricultural Bioengineering Research

Biological engineering is the technical basis for the new world industrial revolution. Its development will bring about a fundamental change in future agriculture. Bioengineering has great technical potential for farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sidelines and fisheries. Bioengineering can change crop varieties in a fixed direction through genetic transfer. For example, genes which resist pests, drought, cold, salinity and alkalization can be transferred to crops in order to improve and expand varieties. It will be possible to transfer synthetic high protein genes to crops in order to improve their quality. In the area of animal husbandry, bioengineering can control livestock gender, breed good livestock varieties, and prevent epidemic diseases in livestock. Currently the use of farm chemicals is increasing daily. These are costly, plants easily develop resistance to them, and they pollute the environment. Farm chemicals produced through bioengineering will have none of these drawbacks. Over 1,500 microorganisms and their metabolites have been discovered which can kill insects. In addition, the unicellular protein bodies produced by bioengineering can be used as fertilizer. The world is fixing its eyes on this. Research is also being done abroad on the use of bioengineering to plant trees and make forestry into a factory process from the cell cultivation to the test management of saplings.

Although China has a certain foundation in bioengineering research, there is still an enormous difference between our research and development and that done abroad. Since our technology is backward, the vitality and effectiveness of bacterial varieties which we produce are both low. Our consumption of energy and grain is high. We produce few new products, and our capability to develop new technologies and new products is weak. Our scale of production is small, research and development funding meager, and industrial investment low. The utilization of research in China's agricultural bioengineering is even more backward. The United States pays very serious attention to agricultural bioengineering research. It is estimated that a decade from now bioengineering will yield an annual benefit of 20 billion dollars in agriculture. If China's agriculture were to adopt bioengineering technology to breed new crops which are pest resistant, tolerant of salinity, alkalinity and cold, fix nitrogen strongly and have high photo efficiency, together with new

breeds of disease resistant, high yield livestock, fowl and fish, there is no doubt that it would generate a major improvement in our agricultural production. We must therefore pay serious attention to agricultural bioengineering research and accept the challenge of the new world agrotechnological revolution.

Li Shouren [2621 1343 0088], Assistant Chief Engineer of the Ministry of Machine Industry:

#### Develop Agricultural Equipment with Chinese Characteristics

The main content of our country's agricultural technical reform and agricultural modernization is the use of modernized agricultural equipment to outfit agriculture. If we do not follow the path of agricultural modernization, China's agriculture will be unable to make greater breakthroughs.

China's agriculture is diverse. Because of this, first of all, China's agricultural equipment must be diverse. This not only includes the equipment necessary for cultivation and production but also for production and processing in farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sidelines and fisheries. It also includes equipment for the development and utilization of agricultural energy sources and local natural resources, agricultural measuring equipment, and modernized agricultural installations. Currently there are over 2,000 types of agricultural equipment in China, yet these still do not satisfy the needs of agricultural development. Secondly, there must be many levels in the technical structure. We should provide equipment with different technical and administrative levels in keeping with different conditions and requirements. For a relatively long period of time, the development of China's agricultural equipment should adopt a policy of combining mechanization and semimechanization, using human power, animal power and mechanical and electrical power at the same time, and combining large, medium and small products. For the near term we must not only focus on developing medium and small scale cultivation machinery, agricultural and sideline product processing machinery and machinery and equipment for breeding, fodder and the like needed by the specialized households, but also suitably develop large, high efficiency equipment required by state farms, mechanized service companies, amelioration of grasslands and low-yield fields and large-scale water projects. This would include large and medium tractors and attachments, combine and forage harvesters and large irrigation and drainage equipment sets.

Thirdly, in the order of development we must begin with agricultural equipment which is most urgently needed in agricultural production, which has strong capabilities for resisting natural disasters, which has marked effects in increasing output, which is beneficial to the development of large-scale commodity production and which has high economic benefits. This includes irrigation and drainage equipment, plant protection equipment, large plastic sheds and drying equipment. In addition, we must pay utmost attention to information, marketing and technical services.

Zhou Yuping [6650 3022 1627], Vice-Chairman, Livestock Department, Beijing Agricultural University:

#### Raise the Level of Protein Production in Animals

The main task of the livestock and poultry breeding industry is to convert the vegetable protein in fodder into animal protein. The efficiency of different kinds of livestock (and poultry) in converting fodder protein into usable edible animal proteins differs (23-30 percent in dairy cattle, 24-28 percent in layer hens, 23-30 percent in young meat birds, 14-15 percent in butcher hogs, 6 percent in beef cattle and 3 percent in sheep). Therefore, in order to obtain foods with a maximum of animal protein with a fixed amount of fodder, we will have to rationally arrange the proportions between the different kinds of livestock and poultry raised.

For a long period of time, the mainstay of China's animal production has been hog rearing. About 94 percent of China's total amount of fodder (70.6 billion jin) in 1980 was used for hogs. I propose that henceforth we must consider not only the preference of our people for pork but also the suitable rapid expansion of meat birds with a relatively high protein efficiency. Poultry are oviparious animals with a high rate of reproduction. They grow quickly. The weight of fine breeds of meat birds can reach 2 kilograms within 7 weeks, an increase of about 50 times. Fowl are easy to raise intensively, with high labor productivity and low costs. This has already been proven in practice in numerous countries. Throughout the world meat birds have daily become more important in solving the meat supply problem. In the past 15 years, poultry production in Japan has increased 7 times. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations estimates that poultry meat in the world will increased markedly to over 40 percent of total meat production in the world.

With the development of China's compound feed industry, it will be possible to readjust gradually the proportions of various kinds of livestock and poultry feed before the end of the century so that they become more rational. We must also pay attention to planning out various livestock and poultry production models according to the amount of feed.

Li Zhengpu [2621 2973 3877], Science and Technology Office,  
Ministry of Chemical Industry:

#### Draw Up a Fertilizer Law as Soon as Possible

Over the past several years, there have been incidents in some provinces and municipalities where low concentrate chemical fertilizers have been sold for high prices after mixing, thereby cheating the peasants. The phosphate fertilizer produced in some small plants has a phosphate content lower than state standards, but it is nevertheless sold at a price of a third grade commodity or better, causing the peasants to suffer a large economic loss. Some distributors even require small phosphate fertilizer plants to print on their bags that their product is manufactured by other plants, in order to deceive the buyer. And some sell outdated cement as phosphate fertilizer. . . .

The above situations show that the protection of the proper interests of the producers and consumers of fertilizer and the punishment of those who in the production and sales of fertilizer pass off inferior goods as superior, mix the false with the genuine, and seek to obtain illegal profits, has already become an urgent matter. I propose that we draw up a fertilizer law as soon as possible.

11723  
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NATIONAL

LITERARY METAPHOR USED FOR COUNTY REFORM ROLE

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 45, 5 Nov 84  
pp 14-15

[Article by Wu Jiaxiang [0702 4471 4382], Jin Lizuo [6855 4539 0146] and Tao Hua [7118 7520]: "Reform at the County Level Is the 'Linkage Element' Between Urban and Rural Reforms"]

[Text] The "First Half" and "Second Half" of the Work of Reform

The treatise of the reform of China's economic institutions was first written from the villages. And the rural economic reform began by enlivening the "cell" of the rural economy--the farm household. That is to say, our treatise was written from bottom to top, like plucking the pipa in the opposite direction. In this way, rural reform became the first half of the great treatise of reform of the entire economy. The first half was done brilliantly and successfully. This is already an acknowledged historical fact.

Beginning with establishing the special economic zones and further opening up coastal port cities, leading to the comprehensive reform of our economic institutions focusing on the cities, we have already put our pen to the second half of the treatise of reform.

Since the first half and the second half are the two parts of a common treatise, it is necessary to link the two. The rural areas and the cities cannot draw up separate treatises. Urban and rural reforms must be coordinated.



### Write a Good "Transitional Paragraph"

If we are to provide a good interlinkage between urban and rural economic reforms, we must concentrate on writing a good "transitional paragraph" between them. That is to say, we must conceive of urban and rural reforms as an integrated whole and concentrate on drafting a good treatise joining the urban and the rural.

This linkage element consists of both the suburban areas surrounding the cities and the over 2,130 county towns. Of course, both areas must draft a treatise, but the focus should be on the county towns. Compared to the extensive countryside, the scope of the suburban areas is quite narrow. Reform in the latter cannot replace county economic reform which includes the county town. Since there are only 291 cities in China (as of the end of June 1984), we cannot transform the entire countryside into suburban districts. Moreover, under China's present conditions, the county town is in actuality a relay organization between the cities and the countryside. It is closer to the cities than the rural villages, but closer to the villages than the cities. This makes it a model linkage element between urban and rural areas. We should also note that county towns are not only closer to the cities than the villages, but are more numerous and more evenly dispersed than the cities. In this sense too the county towns are a relatively ideal urban-rural linkage element suited to carrying out integrated urban-rural reform.

### Solve Well the Problems Remaining from the "First Half"

Although the treatise on rural reform was brilliantly written, it has not, nor can it, solve all problems. At present, as the countryside is developing commodity production on a large scale, it has encountered some problems which must be taken care of.

First of all, the "cells" of the rural economy, its economic entities (mainly farm households, but also combines and enterprises) lack the vitality of lower administrative levels. This kind of vitality of lower administrative levels to a great extent originates in the degree of freedom of action of economic entities. With the enactment of the contract system linked to output, the farm households have room for a wide-ranging freedom of activity, but in further expanding this latitude, they have run into all kinds of limitations, such as the barriers between city and countryside and between trades,



the wide gap between different economic forms and the fixity and lifetime nature of different status categories (staff and workers, peasants). These limitations are in conflict with the development of a commodity economy. If we do not change this situation and provide the rural economic entities with even more freedom of activity, we will not be able to have vitality in the lower levels and it will be difficult for the commodity economy to grow.

Second, it is difficult to expand the scope of the rural commodity economy. Because the scale of operations of the specialized households is small and they lack advanced technology and management skills, it is difficult to make the best possible use of many factors of production and enlarge the scale of operations. Furthermore, although rural specialized households are numerous, they have not yet formed a social division of labor. If the division of labor between trades and departments does not develop rapidly into a regional division of labor, the expansion of the scale of commodity production will be checked.

Third, given the current level of the rural forces of production, it is difficult to absorb a large amount of relatively surplus funds, agricultural and sideline products and agricultural labor. These elements themselves need to be "transported" away and "invested" in new trades and realms of production. This is an inexorable tendency of economic development.

It is abundantly clear that a good portion of the above questions must rely on urban reform for their solution. This includes the transmission of advanced technology and skilled management to the rural areas. Of course, we cannot push all our problems "into the city." There are some problems that at present the cities too find it hard to solve. China's cities are few, with insufficient self-impetus and, for the most part, concentrated in a zone along the coast. The rural population cannot pour into the cities in large numbers. The main reason that rural economic development is restricted at present lies in the county towns themselves and in the economic structure at the county level.

#### Disengaging and Engaging

Current pilot experiments in county economic reform being carried out nationwide, such as those in the counties of Guanghan in Sichuan, Yuanping in Shanxi, and Haicheng in Liaoning, have all brought out one thing, and that is that in order to engage, reform must first disengage.

The tasks of leadership at the county level actually should be accomplished through disengagement. That is to say, any matter which can be carried out by an economic entity itself should not be done by the county government; the restrictive conventions which obstruct all rational circulation and combination of the factors of production should systematically be cast out or readjusted. For example, Yuanping encouraged the carrying out of industry within the scope of the entire county, linked up the channels between urban and rural areas, broke through the barriers between different economic reforms, and encouraged mutual contacts between the urban and rural economies and between multiple economic forms. At same time, Yuanping reformed the system of commodity circulation, the county-level financial system, and the laborer personnel system, thereby further simplifying administration and relinquishing authority, providing the economic institutions with even more rights of initiative and even greater room for activity. Certain economic administrative departments which have been accustomed to issuing orders are now being transformed step by step into businesslike or semibusinesslike production service units.

The "engagement" spoken of here mainly indicates that it is necessary to do those things which the economic "cells" (farm households, combines or enterprises) cannot do. We feel that the first task which should be carried out is to draw up a county-wide macroeconomic development strategy, so that the vitality of the microeconomic "cells" can be transformed into macroeconomic social benefit for the urban and rural areas of the entire county. Concretely, this means changing the former "agricultural county" development strategy and setting up a comprehensive social development strategy of accelerating industrialization at the county level and modernizing the economy. The second task is to place construction of the county town at the center of the county economy, so that it becomes the "high energy accelerator," "engine," "receiver" and "transmitter" for the county's economic "cells." Because of this, its functions are to rapidly transmit to the villages all technology, products, skilled personnel and information which come from the cities. At the same time, through "processing" at the county town, the agricultural labor, farm and sideline products and funds coming from the villages are transformed into factors of production and consumption goods which are needed by and which are then shipped to the cities. The third task is to set up leading industries, enlarge the social division of labor, and systematically realize a specialized division of labor within an even larger region, thereby constructing "specialized townships" and "specialized counties," promoting the development of commodity production

in a deeper and broader direction. The fourth task is to create a favorable environment for the economic "cells" to exist and compete in. This includes the construction of a material and technical base, of transportation and energy, of modern means of information transmission, and of social service facilities in commerce, finance, education, science, culture, public health, social welfare and social insurance. Among these are some which fall into the category of modernized "tertiary industry." We can anticipate that "tertiary industries" will flourish with the development of the county economy. These are themselves also economic entities. At the same time, we must do a good job in areas such building urban governments and villages and towns, and protecting the ecological environment. The fifth task is to be a good "traffic cop" for the economy and strengthen economic judiciary work.

In practice, the focus of the previous stage of economic reform at the county level throughout the nation seems to have dealt with solving the problem of disengagement. Institutionally, it seems to be a situation of "do not manage things which should not be managed." We are still in the process of exploring how the county government can do those things which it should do. In sum, we should encourage pilot counties to reform bravely, continuously sum up new experiences in the course of practice, and as much as possible avoid slipups, so as to open up a new road for the reform of the "linkage element."

11723  
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11 March 1985

NATIONAL

## BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION NETWORK--It has been learned from the 4 annual Agriculture Science and Technology Information Conference being held in Beijing that China will establish a national agricultural information network that has rational distribution, shared work and cooperation, a complete range of functions, and that is completely linked together. This network will provide information on production technology and economic news to the peasants. The Information Office of the Chinese Institute of Agricultural Sciences will establish a center with the responsibility of coordinating the information; the Institute of Agricultural Sciences' Information Office of each province, autonomous region, and city will establish an information system with its own local characteristics; every information system with its own local characteristics; every information organization below the level of prefecture and city will establish a network to relay agricultural information and news directly to specialized agricultural households and family farms; and the information networks at the grass-roots level will develop various ways of fulfilling this service and use their own earnings to perfect and enlarge its construction. [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 2 Dec 84 p 1] 12704

CSO: 4007/157

TRANSPROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

RURAL, SMALL TOWN ENTERPRISES SHOW GROWTH

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 6 Dec 84 p 1

[Article: "Rural and Small Town Enterprises Show Rapid Development Nationwide; Rural and Small Town Enterprises of Fujian Led the Nation with a 65 Percent Increase for the First 9 Months of This Year"]

[Text] This year, after issuance of the Central Committee's Document No 1 and Document No 4, rural and small town enterprises over the entire nation showed rapid development and increased momentum. Based on statistics from Jiangsu, Beijing, Shaanxi and 11 other provinces, cities, and autonomous regions, the number of rural and small town enterprises at the township and village levels by the end of September totalled 632,000, an increase of 58,000 over the same time last year. An agricultural labor force of 1.45 million transferred to rural and small town enterprises, with the enterprises having an overall income of 36.83 billion yuan, an increase of 25 percent over the same time last year.

Rural and small town enterprises have exhibited many new characteristics this year, areas that developed slowly in the past are now developing quickly, and areas with a fairly strong foundation have gone on to yet another level. The rate of development of rural and small town enterprises in Fujian has leaped to first place in the nation with a 65.9 percent increase for the months of January through September when compared with the same period last year. The value of output for rural and small town enterprises in Jiangsu Province could reach 20 billion yuan this year. In the process of urban reform, urban industry showed a tendency of spreading into the countryside, and state scientific research departments one after another changed directions to serve the rural and small town enterprises. The leaders of Chinese shipping companies and the electronic industry along with heads of related technological departments came together at Beijing's Rural and Small Town Enterprises to initiate the transfer of certain techniques and equipment to the rural and small town enterprises. There have also been new breakthroughs in rural and small town enterprises' economic relations abroad. The cities of Beijing, Tianjin, Liaoning, and Suzhou are currently holding talks with foreign merchants on 196 goods. Guangdong has carried out the "three comes and one compensation" method, and has developed from the past of adopting whatever was brought in, to importing technology and high-grade goods in a step-by-step and planned way. Huiyang Prefecture with its "three comes and one compensation" collected \$52,610,000 in fees over the first half of this year, a 90 percent increase over the same period last year. In addition to this, family farms and economic associations have had rapid development, and have become a rising power in the rural and small town enterprises.

11 March 1985

## TRANSPORTATIONAL AFFAIRS

## FRESHWATER FISH CATCH INCREASES IN 1984

OW111540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1443 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 11 Feb (XINHUA)--Hunan and Hubei, China's major freshwater fish-breeding provinces, made bigger catches of fish in 1984 than in the previous year.

Hunan caught 265,009 tons of fish last year, 30,000 tons more than in 1983 and 12 percent of the country's total. Output has increased at an annual rate of over 14 percent since 1979, according to the provincial agricultural department.

In all, fish are now bred on 304,000 hectares of water surface in Hunan, 90 percent of the province's total suitable for fish culture.

Last year, nearly 40,000 rural households bred fish in ponds rented under contract from state or collective farms--up 30 percent over 1983. Another 800,000 households raised fish on their own ponds, more than double the 1983 figure.

The province exports fish to Japan, Belgium and Hong Kong.

Meanwhile, neighboring Hubei Province netted 45,000 tons of more fish in 1984 than in the previous year.

The increase was due largely to bigger loans of 43 million yuan extended to fishermen by the Hubei Branch of the Agricultural Bank of China--4.27 times the amount for 1983.

The province has about 530,000 hectares of water surface suitable for fish breeding, more than any other part in China. But less than 60 percent has been utilized.

Over 1.1 million rural households are now specializing in breeding fish. In some areas, fisheries account for a quarter of agricultural and sideline earnings.

CSO: 4020/119

TRANSPROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

HUANG HE WATER CONSERVATION COMMITTEE MEETS IN ZHENGZHOU

HK260713 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] From 16 to 23 January the Huang He Water Conservation Committee of the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power held a meeting in Zhengzhou on the work of harnessing the Huang He. The meeting studied the problems of how to correct the guiding ideology in the work of harnessing the Huang He, how to do well in reform of the work of harnessing the Huang He, and made arrangements for the work of harnessing the Huang He in 1985.

Li Boning, adviser to the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power, and Wang Huayun, adviser to the Huang He Water Conservation Committee, attended the meeting and spoke.

The meeting pointed out: The urgent tasks of the current work of harnessing the Huang He are to ensure safety by flood prevention and to rationally utilize water resources. Therefore, it is necessary to continue to implement the principle of abolishing what is harmful and promoting what is beneficial, to regard flood prevention and the inspection of the embankments as the main work, to rationally exploit and utilize water resources, to vigorously do well in water and soil conservation and water sources protection, and to guarantee safety in flood prevention and water resources for the four modernizations.

The meeting emphasized that in the work of harnessing the Huang He, it is essential to emancipate the mind, to boldly carry out reform, to eliminate all old irrational styles which hinder the workers' enthusiasm and affect the raising of economic results, and to control the work of harnessing the Huang He with economic measures and scientific methods in order to attain the aim of speeding up the harnessing of the Huang He and raising economic results.

The meeting also made specific arrangements for the work of harnessing the Huang He this year. The meeting pointed out: Temperatures this year are relatively low. We must pay close attention to the development of [words indistinct]. We must also make good preparations against floods at an early date. All antiflood projects and materials which are arranged this year must be completed before the flood season. We must further improve the hydrologic testing facilities, must try to produce testing instruments which

suit the characteristics of the Huang He, must vigorously apply new technology, and must enhance our ability to predict a big flood. Moreover, we must do well in communications work and embankment construction work. In survey, planning, and design work, we must lay stress on the upper and lower reaches. We must concentrate technical backbone elements and must guarantee the completion of the comprehensive analysis of hydrology, mud, sand, waterpower calculation, and economic results of silt on schedule in accordance with the requirements for the design of the (Xiaolangdi) handed down by the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power. We must vigorously cooperate with the universities, colleges, and scientific research units concerned to conduct mock tests. We must complete the design sketch of the (Xiaolangdi) project with high standards and high quality.

CSO: 4007/184



ANHUI

GOVERNOR SAYS ANHUI PLANS MORE RURAL REFORMS

OW011845 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Hefei, 1 Feb (XINHUA)--Anhui Province in east China, known for its success in rural reforms, is out to take an even bolder step forward this year.

Details of Anhui's plan to deepen the current rural economic reforms were outlined by Governor Wang Yuzhao today.

Speaking at the opening session of a provincial rural work conference, Wang said that from now on Anhui would concentrate on building a market-oriented rural economy, with agriculture, industry and commerce well coordinated.

This would replace the traditional small-scale rural economy undertaken mainly for the subsistence of the producer, he said.

In the agricultural sector, he said, the target would be an all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries.

To achieve this objective, Wang said, the province would build more than 20 more fodder processing factories and import six such plants as part of the effort to develop animal husbandry and fisheries.

Fifty-two fodder processing factories had been built in recent years, Wang added.

Anhui would give additional incentives to peasants who were willing to shift from farming to industry, construction, mining, transport, processing of farm and sideline produce and service trades.

This meant increasing government loans to those peasants, Wang explained. Collectively-owned factories in the countryside were now allowed to import technology and seek foreign funds.

Steps would be taken to make it more convenient for peasants to start businesses in cities, the governor said.

In other words, he said, city governments should provide peasants with the land needed to start or expand businesses as well as social security and other services.

Anhui had already abolished mandatory state purchases of grain, cotton and other such farm products. This would encourage peasants to produce according to market demand, he said.

According to information available to XINHUA, the current Anhui rural work conference is the first provincial-level meeting discussing how to deepen the rural economic reforms.

Anhui pioneered the rural job responsibility system under which peasants farm collective land on a contractual, household basis.

Peasants now demanded that the reforms be carried to greater depths, Wang said, now that they could produce more than enough to feed and clothe themselves.

CSO: 4020/119

ANHUI

ANHUI GOVERNOR ON FUTURE RURAL WORK PROGRAMS

OW041632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Hefei, 4 Feb (XINHUA)--Anhui Province, the first to institute the rural responsibility system, will step up rural reforms to achieve all-round agricultural development this year, says Governor Wang Yuzhao.

Reforms are aimed at changing from predominant crop cultivation to all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries, Wang told a provincial rural work conference which closed here today.

In 1985 crop cultivation will drop to 65 percent of the rural economy from 71 percent last year.

Forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries will rise from 29 percent to 35 percent.

In all, agricultural output will be worth 19 to 20 billion yuan (about 6.8 to 7.11 billion U.S. dollars), up at least five billion yuan (about 1.8 billion U.S. dollars) in 1984.

The provincial government will spend 23 million yuan (about 8.6 million U.S. dollars) on 20 new feed processing factories in an effort to boost animal husbandry, Wang told the conference.

Three factories to produce 30,000 tons each of condensed feed a year and three to return out 4,000 tons each of mixed feed annually will be imported this year, he added.

Wang said this year peasants could grow crops to market demand with the end of mandatory rural state purchasing and less control over farm produce prices.

Some 1.2 million rural families, about 12 percent of the province's total, have switched from farming to fish breeding. Another fifth, 1.9 million families, are doing specialized work other than farming.

In the provincial capital of Hefei alone nearly 100,000 peasants are in service trades such as shops, hotels and restaurants.

"Peasants will be encouraged to pool funds to build rural factories, mines, roads and power plants," Wang said, adding that they may now set up factories and shops in towns and cities.

He stressed the need to greatly expand township-run industries to absorb surplus rural labor, now increasing under the initiative-based responsibility system introduced six years ago.

Anhui's rural industries manufactured 4.1 billion yuan (about 146.4 million U.S. dollars) worth of products last year, more than double the 1983 figure.

The province harvested 22 million tons of grain in 1984, up 9.5 percent. Per-capita annual peasant income rose six percent of 320 yuan (about 114 U.S. dollars).

CSO: 4020/119

ANHUI

### BRIEFS

**FLOODWATER RESERVE PRODUCTION REVISIONS**--For the past several years, production in floodwater reserve areas along the Huai He and the Chang Jiang in Anhui has centered primarily on cultivation, mostly grain cultivation. Despite the fact that cadres and masses there have made positive efforts, owing to the frequent flooding in these areas, there is often no harvest 9 years out of 10 and the lives of the people are very difficult. Summarizing the lessons of experience for the past several years, if the floodwater reserve areas want to catch up with pace of Anhui's overall economic construction and begin to prosper as quickly as possible, they must stand tall and avoid their weak points--they must revise their production structure. They must shift from their current stress on cultivation and grain to an emphasis on industries and sidelines, such as aquatic breeding, processing industries, animal husbandry, transport services, construction, weaving and so forth. In this way, they can avoid the effects of flooding and floodwater storage and their incomes will be somewhat higher. It could be said that they would avoid harm and hasten benefits. In the past, because of grain shortage difficulties, floodwater reserve areas had no choice but to grow cereal crops to resolve their own grain ration problems. Today the grain production situation has experienced a dramatic change and there have been shifts everywhere from "grain-buying difficulties" to "grain-selling difficulties." Now, if one has money one has grain, and the conditions are ripe for revisions in the production structure. Of course the situation differs from place to place and we must suit measures to local conditions. At the same time, revisions in the production structure must be done according to a process. In this process, the departments concerned must continue to give economic aid to floodwater reserve areas, initiating changes while they are giving aid. Leaders at all levels in the floodwater reserve areas from now on must unequivocally guide thinking and the direction of efforts, and they must make plans, select measures and strive for a somewhat more rapid achievement of this change. [Text] [Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Oct 84 p 1] 12510

**FARM MACHINERY**--Peasants in Anhui have enthusiastically been purchasing farm machinery with their own money. Since 1980 they have bought more than 9,000 motor vehicles for farm use, 2,000 large and medium-sized tractors, and 100,000 small tractors. At present the province has 70,000 specialized households for the supply, marketing, and maintenance of farm machinery and implements. [Summary] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Jan 85 OW]

BEIJING

## BEIJING CITY TO CARRY OUT AGRICULTURAL REFORMS

HK240727 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Our reporter (Li Ruixiang) has learned from the municipal rural work conference now in session that the municipal CPC committee and government have decided to carry out major reforms in seven aspects in accordance with the spirit of the central rural work conference and the new momentum in development of suburban commodity production. There will be an all-round opening up in planning, prices, circulation, and urban-rural relations and the rural production mix will be made more rational. The seven aspects are as follows:

1. Reform the planning management setup. Beginning this year, no more mandatory production plans will be handed down to the peasants.
2. Reform the state monopoly purchase and sale system of agricultural and sideline products. No more purchase and assignment quotas will be set for the peasants. Contract purchasing and market procurement will be instituted according to the circumstances.
3. Further readjust the agricultural structure and build a modern, open-style commodity agriculture suited to the characteristics of the capital. We should gradually make the transition from a traditional bases producing raw materials for the nonstaple food industry to a modern food production setup integrating field cultivation, stock-raising, and processing.
4. Uphold the integration of urban and rural areas in vigorously developing secondary and tertiary industries. Favored tax treatment should be given township enterprises. Township enterprises indirectly producing export products for major industries should be allowed to retain a certain proportion of foreign exchange, and their foreign exchange requirements for importing technology and equipment should be taken care of.
5. Adopt a variety of measures to help the mountain areas speed up their efforts to get rich.
6. While vigorously developing secondary technical and vocational education, we should actively encourage a movement of technology and talented people to the suburbs.

7. Actively develop and perfect the rural cooperative system. We should encourage the concentration of farmland in the hands of able cultivators, develop large households specializing in cultivation and stock-raising, support the specialized households and new cooperative organizations, and experiment with pooled management of cooperative economy together with issuing of shares and payment of dividends.

CSO: 4007/184

BEIJING

# FLOWER CULTIVATION FLOURISHES IN BEIJING

OWO21711 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 2 Feb 85

["Home of Flowers Set To Bloom"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Feb (XINHUA)--A new section of the ring road through Beijing's flower-growing center of Huangtugang is to be flanked with 110-meter-wide green belts, it was announced today.

Song Guike, deputy head of the Huangtugang administration, told a news conference here that the belts would include lawns and extensive flower beds, seeds had already been sown.

Plants to be displayed along the 3.5-kilometer section of Beijing's number three ring road include Chinese roses, Chinese herbaceous, peonies and ever-green bushes.

A 100-meter-wide belt of blooms for sale will also be included.

In addition, work will start this year on a 20-storey, 1,200-bed hotel at the roadside.

A statue of a fairy maiden scattering flowers and a newly-discovered stone monument celebrating Huangtugang's flower-growing history--which dates back to the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368)--will be displayed on the green belts, along with pavilions, decorative screens with floral frescoes, fountains and other landscaping.

Last year, 133 hectares of land in Huangtugang was used for flower cultivation, and this is expected to expand to 670 hectares by the end of the decade, or one-quarter of the local arable land.

Song said more than 1,500 peasant households were now specializing in flower-growing.

Huangtugang growers have set up 26 flower shops in and around Beijing. They contributed nearly half of the one million pots of lowers decorating streets of the city during the National Day celebrations in October. Song told the conference that a system for nursing seedlings has been imported from the United States. This was expected to go into operation later this year.



BEIJING

HUANGTUGANG PEASANTS ORDER NEW PRIVATE HOMES

OWO21718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 2 Feb 85

["Peasants To Get Drive-in Homes"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Feb (XINHUA)--Private houses with garages are being built this year for more than 120 peasant families in the Huangtugang area in the southwest suburbs of Beijing, it was announced today.

Nine houses have already been completed and sold at 7,000 yuan each, Sun Yulou, director of the Huangtugang administration, told a news conference here.

The two- to three-storey houses include sitting rooms, bedrooms, kitchens, toilets, warehouses and garages, with small yards for the residents to breed fish and grow flowers.

Sun said: "Nearly five percent of the 11,000 local peasant households can now afford to buy cars at state prices, but only trucks and tractors are available to individuals at present."

The peasants, whose income from flower growing and side-line operations is fairly high by Chinese standards, have ordered their new homes, and have helped local architects to work out 12 designs. One was submitted by Zhang Bo, one of the chief designers of the Great Hall of the People.

Sun said the idea of building two-storey homes had been opposed at first by some older peasants, who had become accustomed to cottages.

But since the first nine had been build and sold at favorable prices, the idea had caught on.

In addition to farming, Sun said, peasants in Hungatugang area had set up a number of factories, shops, hotels, and restaurants over the past six years, bringing the per-capita income to 1,004 yuan, more than four times the figure in 1978.

CSO: 4020/119

FUJIAN

FUJIAN PROMOTES AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 84 p 1

[Article: "Fuzian Agriculture Must Also Open Up to Imports of Improved Varieties from Abroad; Provincewide, More Than 20 Groups of Foreign Experts and Scholars Have Also Been Invited to Conduct Academic Exchanges and Give Lectures"]

[Text] A few days ago this reporter learned from the Fujian Department of Agriculture that has for the last few years our province has been implementing a policy of opening up to the outside. We have imported a selection of fine varieties that have played a positive role in accelerating agricultural production.

According to statistics, from 1979 to November of 1984, Fujian imported fine varieties for agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries from more than 10 nations, including the United States, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, France, Austria and so forth. The following products have been included: the impressive Laimusi [5490 3018 2448] soybean, sweet radishes, sweet orchids and seedless watermelons for croplands; black and white spotted milch cows, Ximendaer [6007 7024 9171 1422] bulls, "red pineapple" chickens, long-haired rabbits and so forth for pasture; Pacific oysters, Lusita [7216 2448 1044] wild dace, Nile Luofei [5012 7236] fish, Luoshi [5012 3044] marsh shrimp, toad whiskered catfish, leather whiskered catfish, bay scallops and black abalone for aquiculture; and damp-soil pines, varieties of loblolly pine, fruit trees and so forth for hillside cultivation. These varieties have the advantages of rapid growth and good economic results. At present, the majority of them have already been grown experimentally and bred successfully, and they have begun to populate our province and propagate new generations. Some of them are already spreading over a wide area and demonstrating notable economic results. For example, after improvement with fine imported milch cow varieties, cows can ordinarily increase their milk production by 20 to 30 percent. Japanese Pacific oysters, which are large, meaty, flavorful and highly productive, have been tried and raised successfully in the shallow seas off Luoyuan, Lianjiang, Xiapu, Fuding and Zhangpu Counties, and have been propagated into the second generation through artificial means. This variety of oyster grows three times as fast as the local variety, and at its peak can increase production more than 10-fold.

Simultaneous with the introduction of fine varieties, Fujian has also invited more than 20 groups of agricultural experts and scholars from the United States, Canada, Switzerland, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand and other countries to conduct academic exchanges and give lectures.

12510

CSO: 4007/89

FUJIAN

AGRICULTURAL, SIDELINE PRODUCTS MARKET PRICES DOWN

Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 84 p 1

[Article: "Market Prices for Farm and Sideline Products in Fujian Province Drop--Policy Relaxation Enlivens Administration, Markets Are Full of Meat, Poultry, Melons and Fruit"]

[Text] A welcome sight of abundant supplies of meat, poultry, melons and fruits and a gradual drop in prices has appeared in farm and sideline product markets in Fujian Province this year. The product price index for commodities with negotiated prices was 7.9 percent lower during the third quarter of this year than in the same period in 1983, and the market price index dropped by 5.1 percent.

Market prices for farm and sideline products with negotiated prices were relatively high in the past. This year, leading organs in Fujian Province made circulation and good market arrangements an important aspect of reorganization and reform. First of all, they further relaxed policies and developed commodity production. There were abundant harvests of summer and fall grains this year and the number of specialized pig and poultry raising households also grew fairly quickly. The number of pigs on hand reached 7.39 million head at the end of September, 2.5 percent higher the same time last year. There are now 30,000 specialized poultry raising households with more than 50 million poultry on hand at the end of September, 20 percent more than the same time last year. The area planted in vegetables also has expanded. The five thriving lines of production [agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries] have provided a rich foundation for market arrangements. Second, farm and sideline product circulation systems have been reformed to a further extent. The number of products under unified purchasing and requisition by state-run commercial departments has been reduced from 34 types in 1981 to 10 types. All group 3 commodities and commodities from groups 1 and 2 left over after completing unified purchase and requisition tasks have been decontrolled and multiple channels for their handling are in operation. Moreover, they have adopted several measures to facilitate the movement of farm and sideline products into the cities. The business volume in rural markets amounted to more than 1.15 billion yuan from January to September of this year, 18.4 percent higher than over the same period last year. State run commercial enterprises and supply and marketing cooperatives also have made major reforms. Purchases and sales have been expanded and business is much livelier. This guaranteed that the markets would be full of commodities and that prices would fall.

The price of live chickens in Fujian markets in past years has been around 2.60 to 2.70 yuan per jin. It is now hard to sell them even at 1.50 yuan per jin. Rape and cabbage are usually 7 or 8 fen per jin, but were 3 to 4 fen per jin at their cheapest. The prices for Xianggu mushrooms, dried bamboo shoots, lotus shouts, oranges, tremella and other mountain products coming in from mountainous regions also have dropped. According to statistics for commodity market prices in the province for the third quarter of 1984, grain had fallen 4.1 percent, fat and oils had dropped 6.7 percent, dried and fresh fruits had fallen by 4.6 percent and vegetables had fallen 3.8 percent.

12539

CSO: 4007/96

GANSU

# LI ZIQI STRESSES READJUSTING RURAL STRUCTURE

HK240641 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Excerpts] When listening yesterday to a work report delivered by the Dingxi Prefectural CPC Committee, provincial CPC committee secretary Li Ziqi pointed out: Readjusting the agricultural structure and the rural product mix is an urgent task facing us and is also the key to achieving transformation. Here lies the key to a successful transformation of Dingxi.

Last year Dingxi Prefecture readjusted the agricultural structure and scored new breakthroughs in planting grass and trees. A good situation emerged in animal husbandry. The contradiction of acute shortage of fuel started to ease, and destruction of forest cover was basically halted. Total grain output was 1.273 billion jin. The masses' food problem has been basically solved, and moreover half the rural households have surplus grain.

After hearing the report, Comrade Li Ziqi fully affirmed the work of the past year in the prefecture and its counties.

He said: Changing the rural production mix and speeding up the development of township enterprises is of all the more significance in Dingxi. It is necessary to work hard for 2 to 3 years to promote this work. It is necessary to rely on the masses to run township enterprises well. Specialized households should be guided into joint operations. A variety of channels should be used to train talented people.

Comrade Li Ziqi arrived in Dingxi on 21 January to inspect work there.

CSO: 4007/184

GANSU

BRIEFS

FODDER INDUSTRY--The Gansu Provincial Government has decided to allocate 400 million jin of grain and 8 million yuan this year for developing the fodder industry. The government has demanded that the province stress quality in developing this industry. In particular, the fodder processing plans of the fodder departments must stress quality and avoid damaging the interests of stock-raising specialized households. Fodder prices should be determined according to the principle of covering production costs and adding a small profit. [Summary] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 24 Jan 85 HK]

CSO: 4007/184

GUANGDONG

BRIEFS

NATIONAL SEED CONFERENCE--According to the statistics compiled by the recent national conference in Guangzhou city, Guangdong Province on improving paddy seeds, over the past 4 years, 33 varieties of superior paddy seeds have been cultivated and popularized and these seeds have been cultivated on some 100 million mu throughout the country. Output of grain from these seeds has been some 8.3 billion jin and economic results of some 924 million yuan have been achieved. [Summary] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 24 Jan 85 HK]

CSO: 4007/184



GUANGXI

#### GUANGXI LEADER STRESSES RURAL READJUSTMENT

HK270211 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Guangxi Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Qiao Xiaoguang recently carried out investigation and study in Liuzhou Prefecture and city. Together with local leading comrades, he studied questions of how to promote readjustment of the rural production mix and spread some urban industries into the rural areas and develop township enterprises.

When hearing reports from leading comrades of Liuzhou prefectural, city, and county CPC committees on the situation in various sectors, Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang pointed out: It is necessary to readjust the rural production mix at various levels and promote readjustment of the agricultural, production, and manpower structures. We must act according to natural and economic laws, protect and promote ecological balance, and gradually bring the rural economy into a benignant cycle.

He said: We must readjust crop cultivation in light of local conditions and develop industrial crops. Regarding what crops to grow, we must look at local suitability, market needs, and the best economic results.

Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang also inspected some factories in Liuzhou city and township enterprises not far away. He demanded that, for the sake of its own more rapid development, urban industry provide technology, talent, and equipment for the township enterprises, and extend its operations to the rural areas.

Comrades of the prefecture, city, and counties mentioned that in the wake of the development of rural commodity economy, some specialized households and economic combines are demanding to enter the towns to set up factories and run businesses. Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang said: We must further relax the policies in this respect. We must draw the peasants into the cities to run factories and businesses and operate tertiary industry. Funds should be raised for the construction of agricultural trading centers and infrastructural facilities in small towns. The cities must formulate plans to create the necessary conditions for drawing the peasants in.

CSO: 4007/184

GUANGXI

#### BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURE READJUSTMENT--All rural areas in our region have stepped up readjusting the agricultural structure and arrangements for crops, have vigorously developed animal husbandry, aquatic products, and the breeding trade, have expanded the areas sown to industrial crops and grain of superior quality, and have endeavored to invigorate Guangxi's economy. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our region's rural economy has developed relatively greatly, peasants' incomes have increased, and the urban and rural economy has increasingly thrived. However, the many natural advantages have not been brought into play and the potentials of production have not been fully tapped. In light of this situation and proceeding from realities, all places must further relax policies in the mountainous areas and forest zones and must turn the arable land with a slope of 25 degrees more into forest zones and pastoral areas in a planned and systematic way. With a view to raising economic results, while readjusting the arrangements for crop varieties, all places must pay attention to expanding the areas sown to industrial commodity crops which the state needs, which are marketable, and whose prices are relatively high. [Excerpts] [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Jan 85 HK]

CSO: 4007/184

HEBEI

# STATE EXPERIMENT IMPROVES LIFE IN TAIHANG AREA

OW050735 Beijing XINHUA in English 0654 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 5 Feb (XINHUA)--An experiment by the State Commission of Science and Technology to increase peasant prosperity in mountainous areas has been a success.

Since the experiment began in 1982 through cooperation between scientists and local people, income for peasants in the Taihang Mountain region in western Hebei Province has snowballed.

The state invested 4.57 million yuan from 1982 to 1984, but the added income for peasants amounted to 176 million yuan, provincial officials said.

The eight million peasants in the Taihang Region earned an average of 250 yuan last year, but the average income in one-third of the region's 24 hilly counties in 1981 was only 50 yuan and did not exceed 100 yuan in the other two-thirds. Both were far below the national average.

To improve the livelihood of the people there, the State Commission of Sciences and Technology decided to bring the region into its research program in 1982.

An experimental center was set up and 120 locations were chosen to study crop investment. Sideline production was promoted by encouraging the raising of walnuts, chestnuts, persimmons, dates, chickens and rabbits.

More than 320,000 peasants, 11 percent of the labor force in the 30,000-square-kilometer region have taken agricultural science courses by means of radio, slide shows, booklets and lectures.

About 20,000 fruit-processing workshops were set up in the region, which turned out preserved fruit and other sideline products valued at 450 million yuan last year.

The Tihan Mountain region abounds with fruit. But due to difficult transport and lack of processing technology, officials told XINHUA, tens of thousands of tons of apricots and peaches used to get rot every year.

In many places, people just retained the apricot kernels and threw away the flesh.

Things began to change after Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang made two inspection tours in 1981.

The experimental work will be completed by the end of this year. The experience accumulated will be applied in other mountainous areas across China.

CSO: 4020/119

HEBEI

# BRISK URBAN, RURAL MARKETING REPORTED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Nov 84 p 1

[Article: "Ample Supplies in Off Season, Even Greater Vigor in Peak Season: Overall Increases in Purchases, Sales and Transfers in Hebei Urban and Rural Markets"]

[Text] A vast panorama of prosperity prevails everywhere in Hebei's urban and rural markets. In the first 9 months of 1984 the total value of retail commodity sales reached more than 11.6 billion yuan, an increase of 23.8 percent over the same period last year. An increase of this scale has seldom been seen since the founding of the People's Republic, and it is the largest provincial increase in the nation.

Characteristic of this year's urban and rural markets has been an ample supply in the off seasons and even greater vigor in the peak seasons, with overall increases in purchases, sales and transfers. In the period from January through September domestic procurement by state enterprises attained more than 2.75 billion yuan, an increase of 13.6 percent over the same period of 1983. Transfers in from other provinces reached 2.13 billion yuan, an increase of 16.6 percent over the same period of 1983. Finally, domestic sales totalled more than 5.03 billion yuan, an increase of 14.9 percent over the same period of 1983. According to a survey of the 33 major commodities, there were increases in 27 of them. Among these, the supplies of what have been called "the four major items" continued to increase. The supply of bicycles increased by 3 percent over the same period of 1983, sewing machines increased by 10 percent, wristwatches by 35 percent and transistor radios by 15 percent. The scope of increase in the supplies of what people have called the new "four major items" is even greater. The supply of televisions has increased nearly two-fold, washing machines have increased by 170 percent, electric fans have increased by 82.7 percent and tape recorders have increased by 81 percent.

In order to attain supplies for this year's peak season markets, commerce departments at all levels not only got started early, but also destroyed several restrictive fetters. At the same time that they accomplished industrial and agricultural commodities procurement in those particular areas they opened up lateral economic contacts with other provinces and cities, promoted the exchange of goods and materials between prefectures and enriched Hebei's urban and rural markets. Currently, the supply of goods from within and

without the province that are external to the plan totals 500 million yuan for state wholesale enterprises alone. Of this, the majority are high-grade durable goods needed by the urban and rural masses. Whether they are the old or the new "four major items," the market supply continues to increase. At the same time, all the large retail markets in the province have also brought their own superiorities into full play. They have made extensive use of various forms, including exhibition sales, commission sales for the state and joint sales, and have attracted a large quantity of intra-and extraprovincial industries and enterprises to enter the market directly to sell their products. At present, the quantity of goods from state-run commercial and retail departments that are marketed directly from the factory amounts to about 60 percent of the total. Through exhibition sales and joint sales, Shijiazhuang People's Market has attracted a large quantity of Hebei factories, as well as factories from such other provinces and cities as Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangzhou, Jiangsu and Zhejiang. From January through September of 1984 the total value of commodities purchased here directly from the factories, including televisions, washing machines, fans, bicycles, sewing machines, high quality apparel and materials, was more than 18 million yuan.

The expansion of collective and individual businesses has been rapid and the quantities they supply to the marketplace have increased extensively. According to statistics, in the first 9 months of 1984 the number of collectively run businesses increased by 40.6 percent and the number of individually run businesses increased by 68.87 percent over the same period of 1983. They have become an indispensable major force in urban and rural markets. The collective trade markets that are scattered everywhere in the cities and countryside also play an important supplementary role in satisfying the needs of urban and rural people. The total volume of business conducted in these markets reached 1.5 billion yuan in the first 9 months of 1984, an increase of 25 percent over the same period of 1983.

In order to do a good job of market supply, in the wake of the intense development of commercial reforms, we have this year reformed the wholesale setup, meticulously planned commodity management and extended wholesale network outlets. Seven large and medium-sized cities have established large industrial goods trading centers where people, both public and private, and places, both north and south, can enter the market to conduct business. According to statistics, there are more than 1700 wholesale state-run commercial outlets that have been extended in various forms to into the key rural market towns. The province is in the process of forming a crisscross integrated urban and rural network radiating in all directions.

12510  
CSO: 4007/88

HEBEI

QUESTIONS ON COTTON PROCUREMENT CLARIFIED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Nov 84 p 1

[Article: "Hebei Supply and Marketing Cooperative Leading Comrade Answers Reporter's Questions on Current Cotton Procurement Problems: Cotton Procurement Must Not Be Limited, Costs Must Be Paid in One Lump Sum, Reasons for Low Selling Price of Cotton"]

[Text] Recently the reporter asked a leading comrade of the Hebei Supply and Marketing Cooperative to respond to several important problems in current cotton procurement that have been reported in readers' letters.

Question: Some localities have set limits on or even halted cotton procurement. Is this in conformance with state stipulations?

Answer: This is not in conformance with state stipulations. The state does not set limits on procurement of cotton produced this year: however much cotton farmers have to sell to the state will be purchased. The limitation or cessation of procurement in some localities is wrong. Recently Hebei Supply and Marketing Cooperative held a telephone conference and demanded that every locality must enthusiastically purchase all the cotton that cotton farmers have to sell to the state. They must not limit or halt procurement, nor may they do so in disguised form. What needs to be explained here is that, in order to avoid selling too much to the state, methods such as adopting a village-by-village arrangement of times, making appointments, fixing locations and making purchasing proportionate are essential. They are beneficial to safeguarding the sequence of cotton procurement, they reduce the amount of time spent in line and they resolve the problem of "difficulty in selling cotton." This is an entirely different thing from limiting procurement, and it is hoped that the vast ranks of cotton farmers will give it their support and cooperation. The various cotton procurement stations must intensify their sales organization work, reasonably arrange the cotton-selling season, increase their working efficiency and achieve same-day cotton procurement.

Question: Some localities pay by installments or delay payment for their cotton purchases. Is this practice correct?

Answer: This is in violation of cotton procurement policies currently in effect and should be corrected immediately. In cotton procurement payment should accompany procurement in one lump sum (including price increases). It

is impermissible to pay by installments or to delay payment for any reason. With the exception of proxy receipt of agricultural taxes and the recall of advance purchase deposits, procurement stations must not deduct funds for any unit or department.

Question: Many cotton farmers report that this year low-grade cotton is being sold and its selling price is low. Why is this?

Answer: There are two major reasons for this: The first is that the quality of this year's cotton is not as good as last year's due to the effects of the weather. This year temperatures were low and conditions were dry during the cotton sowing season and the planting was done late. In addition, rainfall increased during the boll-opening season and the cotton plants grew wildly, thus affecting the quality of the cotton. Looking at the cotton now being purchased, the average product grade is generally a grade below that of last year and it brings 8-9 yuan less per dan. The second reason is that the state has adjusted cotton pricing policies. This year the 5 percent subsidy over value on northern cotton has been abolished so that each dan sells for more than 7 yuan less. At the same time, price increases have changed from base method increases to proportional method increases. All prices are increased according to an inverse 2:8 proportion (80 percent price rise, 20 percent list price). This causes the selling price of cotton in localities with no list price or with a declining list price to be correspondingly reduced. Due to the three factors of reduced cotton grade, abolition of the subsidy over value and reduction in price increase proportions, the selling price for each dan of cotton has dropped by approximately 20-plus yuan.

Question: Do cotton procurement departments have the problem of suppressed grades and prices?

Answer: According to our understanding, the vast majority of localities do well in implementing cotton procurement grading standards and pricing policies. However, some localities have not promptly offered farmers clear explanations of state policies on adjustments in cotton prices or on conditions when the effects of weather bring about a decrease in the grade of cotton products. In addition, there are a very few localities that do not rigorously control for grade at the time of cotton procurement, so that the phenomenon of suppressed grades and prices appears. This is not permitted.

Recently the Hebei Supply and Marketing Cooperative and the departments concerned issued a notice demanding that every locality conduct a conscientious investigation, and if this kind of problem is discovered they should immediately gain a clear idea of the situation, find out what is responsible, earnestly handle the matter and return in full the amount that was underpaid to the cotton farmers.

12510  
CSO: 4007/88



HEBEI

# RURAL SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS, ECONOMIC ASSOCIATIONS ON RISE

Beijing ZHONGGUO XIANGZHEN QIYE BAO in Chinese 5 Oct 84 p 1

[Article: "Specialized Households and Economic Associations Are Developing Rapidly in the Rural Areas of Hebei Province"]

[Subtitle] Specialized households in the rural areas of Hebei have grown to 2.12 million households, equal to 21 percent of all households, and there are 580,000 economic associations [jingji lianheti 4842 3444 5114 0678 7555]. The gross income of the specialized households and associations totalled 3.278 billion yuan during the first part of this year, more than the gross income of the province's township collective enterprises. Specialized transport and sales households in the province have 13,000 trucks and 150,000 tractors, a total shipping force equal to one-tenth the shipping force in all of Hebei's state-run enterprises.

[Text] The widespread implementation of systems of economic responsibility in rural areas since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee has liberated the forces of production and developed commodity production. More and more peasants are moving from the traditional agriculture of a single line of activity and leaving the soil but not the countryside to engage in various forms of specialized commodity production activities. The province now has 2.12 million specialized households engaged in cropping and breeding, processing, shipping and sales, construction, commercial services, and so on, equal to 21 percent of all peasant families in Hebei. The number is 500,000 households greater than in 1983 and now includes a total of 3.5 million personnel. There are now 580,000 economic associations of various types with 1.3 million personnel. Gross income of specialized households and economic associations during the first half of 1984 reached 3.278 billion yuan, a 1.63-fold increase over gross income for the entire year in 1983. Their gross income surpassed that of rural (and small towns) collective enterprises across the province over the same period. They paid 66.39 million yuan in taxes to the state during the first part of 1984, 3.7 times the amount for the entire year in 1983.

Moreover, there are now 3,100 specialized commodity production villages, more than 100 specialized townships, and 139 specialized markets in Hebei. Examples include the acrylic fiber market in Li County, pharmaceuticals in Anguo County, chemical fiber cloth in Rongcheng County,

scrap bearings in Ding County, sofas [armchairs] in Zhuo County, farm machinery in Xushui County, imitation leather and a small commodity wholesale market in Xincheng County, all in Baoding Prefecture. They have brought hundreds of thousands of peasants into the sphere of commodity production and circulation and are educating them in the laws and principles of prices. This is the first time in history for this, and it contributes to improving the circulation of materials between town and countryside and invigorating the rural economy. The specialized households and economic associations in rural areas now have become a component part of Hebei's national economy and are a new force for developing rural commodity production. Specialized households engaged in the production of textile fittings and sports goods in Ding County had a total value of output of 12 million yuan in 1983, equal to 30 percent of the total value of industrial output in the county.

The most apparent characteristics of the development of specialized households in rural areas are the rapid growth of shipping and sales specialized households, and a substantial increase in specialized construction households and food processing households. The province's specialized shipping and sales households have 13,000 trucks and 150,000 tractors, a total shipping force equal to one-tenth that in Hebei's state-run enterprises. Specialized passenger traffic households also have appeared this year and they have brought 110 passenger vehicles. The development of specialized shipping and sales households has greatly alleviated the difficulties in buying and selling in rural areas as well as the province's transportation shortage.

During their production activities, the specialized households are paying attention to market quotations, product quality and civilized and courteous treatment of their customers. They have given full play to many dynamic aspects, are highly adaptable, require only small investments, provide rapid results and offer large returns, and they are displaying a strong vitality and competitive ability. The specialized shipping and sales household of Zhang Qingli [1728 1987 4409] in Zhangjiajing Village in Shijiazhuang City's Jingqing Mining District bought a "Liberation" model truck last year and earned more than 4,000 yuan a month, becoming rich in just one year. This year, they also bought a bus for 42,000 yuan for urban and rural passenger transport. The tickets not only are cheap, but they also have lively drivers, pick up and discharge people close to home, and can be hailed along the road. The bus even has medicines and boiled drinking water aboard. It is greatly welcomed by their passengers, and the bus has been full during every trips for the past year and more. A peasant building team organized by the specialized construction household of Geng Shunting [5105 5293 1656] in Zhangjia Village of Maping Township, Zhao County was involved in construction in Taiyuan City. They became an advanced construction unit in the Taiyuan City construction industry because of their short construction times, high quality and low cost. They built an area of more than 12,000 square meters last year and had a gross income of 467,000 yuan. Geng is now planning to take on building jobs in Shenzhen or Hong Kong. The specialized shredded beancurd

processing household of Xiong Jingbin [3574 2417 6333] in Daming County's Jinnan Village paid strict attention to product quality, meticulously selected their materials, painstakingly processed them and gained an excellent reputation among users from hundreds of li around. He sells both wholesale and retail, does a thriving business and always has customers.

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CSO: 4007/99

HEBEI

#### BRIEFS

SHORTAGE OF BREWING BARLEY--In the past few years sales of beer in Hebei have increased year after year and, although production of barley, which is the raw material for brewing, has increased, demand constantly exceeds supply. In 1981 the province supplied 4 million jin, which was 18 million jin less than was needed; in 1982 there was a supply of 7 million jin, and this was 18 million jin less than was needed; in 1983 there was a supply of 10 million jin, a shortfall of 20 million jin; and in 1984 the supply of 14.5 million jin fell short of demand by 33.5 million jin. In 1985 the production of beer will continue to rise and 60 million jin of barley will be needed: the disparity between supply and demand will be even greater. At the same time, the quality of barley has yet to be raised and we are in urgent need of improved varieties. The moisture content of barley used in brewing must not exceed 12 percent, the germination percentage must not be less than 95 percent, the germination potential must be greater than 80 percent, the protein content must be higher than 11-12 percent, 1000 grains must weigh 33-35 grams, the exfiltration rate [jinchulü 3190 0427 2764] and the enzyme activity rates must be high and the skin must be thin and glossy. At present, the "80-229 barley" bred by Handan Prefecture's Institute of Agricultural Science is undergoing survey tests and its quality is basically in conformance with requirements. [Text] [Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 84 p 3] 12510

CSO: 4007/88

HEILONGJIANG

BRIEFS

**MILCH COW HERD EXPANSION**--In August of 1984 a leading comrade of the CPC Central Committee on an inspection of Heilongjiang suggested the following: "What should be done with a grain surplus? Here in Heilongjiang you are developing animal husbandry, raising cattle, poultry and especially milch cows. You must greatly expand the milch cow herds from the 1 million head originally suggested to 2 million head. Otherwise there will be no way to dispose of the large quantity of grain." Recently, in line with the spirit of what the leading comrade from the CPC Central Committee said, the provincial party committee and the provincial government have organized the departments and experts concerned and have conducted an intense investigation and demonstration of the existing state of affairs and trends in the dairy industry throughout the province. In addition, they have proposed an acceleration of milch cow herd expansion and a detailed plan for doing a good job of grain specialization. In the past few years Heilongjiang has insisted on vigorous expansion of milch cow production with an emphasis on household husbandry and with specialized households as the focus. As of the end of September 1984 the number of households province-wide specializing in milch cows had expanded to more than 39,900 households raising some 203,000 head of milch cows. The Heilongjiang provincial Party committee and the provincial government tentatively planned for the Songnen Plain in the west, the Sanjiang Plain in the east and the area along the railroad line to be the key production areas. If we want to expand to 520,000 milch cows (not including one or two generations of improved cattle) by 1990 and to 1.6 to 2 million head by the year 2000, the specific measures necessary are as follows: acceleration of the fodder-producing industry; further improvement in the various forms of grassland contract responsibility system; acceleration of construction in the milk products industry; intensification of scientific research and technological services and vigorous popularization of advanced science and technology; continued relaxation of policies and suitable increases in forage land; increased establishment of specialized loans for cattle-raising; permission for unrestrained sales; and 5 years exemption from income tax collection. [Text] [Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 84 p 1] 12510

CSO: 4007/88

HUBEI

#### MEETING DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL ISSUES

HK260323 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Excerpts] A provincial conference on agriculture and animal husbandry which concluded today put forward new views on readjusting the production mix, the crop layout, and the conversion of grain. During the meeting, over 200 cadres from agricultural and animal husbandry departments held discussions and studies on solving problems. Their views were as follow:

1. In the future the work focus of the agricultural and animal husbandry departments should be shifted as rapidly as possible to guiding the development of animal husbandry, stock-raising, and the agricultural and animal product processing industries. Animal husbandry should gradually become an independent production sector.
2. Stabilize the grain area, expand production of fodder and of raw materials for food processing, readjust cotton production in a planned way, and develop output of industrial crop products that sell well.
3. The state, the collective, and the individuals should work together to develop the fodder industry.
4. Develop in a planned way a number of bases producing high-quality agricultural and animal products.

The participants held: The current reform of the economic structure focused on the cities is bound to promote further reforms in the rural areas. The future orientation for reform in the agricultural and animal husbandry departments is to institute joint agriculture-industry-commerce and animal husbandry-industry-commerce operations combining production, supply, and sales, open up the domestic and foreign markets, gradually build a modern agricultural production and service setup with various economic components and operational forms, which is multilayered, specialized, socialized, enterprise-style, and has inherent vitality, and which enters the domestic and international markets with high-quality competitive products to meet ever-growing social needs.

CSO: 4007/184

HUBEI

BRIEFS

AQUATIC PRODUCTION--Wuhan, 12 Jan (XINHUA)--The freshwater fish catch increased again in Hubei Province in 1984. According to statistics, the province's total aquatic output reached 510 million jin last year, an increase of over 20 percent over 1983, setting an all-time high. In 1984, the acreage devoted to fish breeding in the province reached 4.88 million mu, an increase of nearly 10 percent over 1983. The number of specialized households engaged in fish breeding in the province rose to 104,000 in 1984. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 12 Jan 85 OW]

SHIFT TO TOP QUALITY RICE--While visiting the provincial exhibition on cereals, oils, and foodstuffs, Guan Guanfu, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, said that the shifting from growing ordinary rice to top quality rice is a change in grain planting. Although the output volume is low, the top quality rice has a higher price than ordinary rice. Therefore, it can bring profits. (Song Yisan), a responsible person of the provincial food department, said at the exhibition: Hubei has over 30 rare species of rice and valuable red beans. However, the tillage is small and the output volume is low. Upon hearing the introduction, Guan Guanfu immediately suggested (Qu Liwen), head of the provincial Academy of Science's Research Institute for Crops, study the climate conditions for growing the valuable, rare, and top quality crops, and then popularize the results across the province. [Text] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 85 HK]

CSO: 4007/184

11 March 1985

## HUNAN

## BRIEFS

HOUSEHOLD FARM INCOME--The per capita net income of the 633 worker household farms set up by state-run farms in Hunan Province last year exceeded 1,000 yuan and the net income of about 10 percent of the households exceeded 10,000 yuan. The output value and net income of the worker household farms were 2 to 3 times greater than those of ordinary contract households. By the end of last year, approximately 50,000 contract households of all state-run farms throughout the province had applied to the farms for running worker household farms. [Summary] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jan 85 HK]

CSO: 4007/184



JIANGXI

# AGRICULTURAL STANDARDIZATION CONFERENCE ENDS

OW260623 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1233 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Report by Hua Guiqin]

[Text] Nanchang, 24 Jan (XINHUA)--The national conference on agricultural standardization concluded in Nanchang today. The conference called on various places to strengthen and improve our country's agricultural standardization to cope with the excellent situation of vigorous commodity production in the rural areas.

Agricultural standardization is to standardize seeds, equipment, production technology, management, quality examination, packing, storage, and transportation in agricultural production. Doing a good job in agricultural standardization will have a great bearing on promoting the production and marketing of agricultural products, the progress of agricultural science and technology, and the raising of economic results in our country's agricultural production.

It was pointed out at the conference: In the past, the agricultural economy of our country was basically self-supporting, or partially self-supporting. There were few agricultural products on the market, so agricultural standardization did not receive sufficient attention. In recent years, as a result of the development of commodity production, our country has made some progress in agricultural standardization. However, the work of agricultural standardization is still relatively backward in our country. We still lack a systematic policy, methods and measures on agricultural standardization regarding quality, system, and examination of agricultural products. In particular, there is the problem of excessive, and rigid, administrative control over the work of agricultural standardization. They are all incompatible with the new situation of developing commodity economy in agricultural production, and must be improved and strengthened.

The conference studied, and formulated, specific measures for strengthening and improving agricultural standardization, based on the principle of "controlling the main part well and liberalizing and activating minor parts." The main points include:

--To change the past practice of universal compulsory standardization. With the exception of base, method, personal health, environmental protection, seeds, and important agricultural products, to which compulsory standardization will still be applied, the standard of quality, production technology, and management of most agricultural products will be recommended for adoption by various localities, on a voluntary basis, in guiding their production and trade. Recommendatory standards should be predominant.

--To increase standardization at the provincial and prefectural level. There will be standardization at the national, specialized department (ministry), local, and enterprise levels, and the role of various localities in standardization will be fully developed, in order to meet the actual situation in various places.

--To actively adopt international standards and advanced foreign standards in order to raise the level of agricultural standardization in our country, and create favorable conditions for exporting more agricultural products.

--To improve the planning of standardization work. Under the guidance of a long-range plan, the emphasis of planning will be shifted from an annual plan to a 2-3 years medium-range plan, in compliance with the national economic plan, and the current readjustment of agricultural structure.

CSO: 4007/184

JILIN

## MEASURES FOR ENTERPRISE READJUSTMENT IN RURAL AREAS

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 4 Dec 84 p 2

[Article by Wang Jinshen [3769 6855 1472] Deputy Governor of Jilin: "Rural Work Should Focus on Enterprise Readjustment"]

[Text] Structural readjustment of enterprises is the main task of the current rural reform. In order to do a good job in this rectification, we need to forcefully jump in and conduct appropriate readjustment in guiding ideology, work methods, and in every field.

First of all, there needs to be a change in the guiding ideology. The type of agriculture we are stressing today is a large-scale, commodity, and modernized agriculture. We cannot merely farm the land, and also cannot regard grain as the ultimate product, but must simultaneously pay attention to processing agricultural products while changing from grain to realize repeated value increases. Especially in modern large scale agriculture we should have a concerted effort in farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery; have comprehensive management of agriculture, industry, and commerce; and have a gradual change from the production style to a production-management style. These things are needed in the guiding ideology to break the pattern of a sealed natural economy and to establish a viewpoint towards commodity production. On one hand there is a need to stress production, while emphasizing circulation on the other. We cannot only consider whether or not products can be produced, but also whether or not these products can be sold. We should not only consider whether the volume of production increases or decreases, but also consider whether or not the value of output can be increased.

The energetic development of specialized and priority households along with active support for the new economic associations are ways to speed up the structural readjustment of rural enterprises and important channels for developing the commodity economy. Animal husbandry is a shortcoming in the current agricultural economy. We cannot fix our sights on only state and collectively operated large-scale farms, but should focus our attention on large specialized households which have low investment, large output, and a high marketable rate. On the basis of this wide appeal, priority and specialized households being vigorously promoted, breaking through the normal levels of household sideline production, and constantly expanding the scope of management are the most economical and effective measures for speeding up structural readjustment of enterprises.

In the structural readjustment of enterprises, the rural and small town enterprises should play their full part and do a good job of processing agricultural and livestock products. With excess grain there are problems of storage, processing, and transportation. If we change to meat, egg, and milk production there will still be problems in storage, processing, and transportation. Therefore, rural and small town enterprises should stress the important things in processing agricultural and livestock products.

There should be coordinated action in every department and they should work hard to serve the structural readjustment of enterprises. Enterprise structural readjustment is a new change for rural areas. Just having the enthusiasm of the production personnel will not do; we must also have the support of each department. In the overall process of readjusting the enterprise structure, each department should also carry out suitable reforms and with all their heart and might make things convenient for and create favorable conditions for rural and small town enterprises and production personnel. They should do a good job of producing and supplying production material as well as providing timely news and information, and do a good job of popularizing and spreading technical advice, personnel training, and science and technology. At the present time, especially in the development of systems for processing, breeding for improved varieties and prevention and treatment of livestock diseases should become the urgent tasks for the responsible departments. As soon as possible we should enable every job to realize a realistic step in enterprise structural readjustment.

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CSO: 4007/157

11 March 1985

JILIN

## BRIEFS

INCREASED FARM CHEMICAL DEMAND--In the period of 1984 extending through August, Jilin sold 2,086,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, an increase of 15.6 percent over the same period of 1983. It is estimated that sales for the entire year may reach 2.3 million tons, which would be an increase of 15 percent over 1983 sales. The demand for chemical fertilizers province-wide will continue to increase in 1985 and it is estimated that the total could increase by 23.3 percent over 1984. The quantities of the various different products required are as follows: Nitrogenous fertilizer--Through August of 1984 the quantity sold province-wide had increased by 13 percent over the same period of 1983 and it is estimated that the sales for the year will exceed those of 1983 by 11.3 percent. The supplies of high-grade nitrogenous urea and ammonium nitrate fall short of demand and ammonium hydrogencarbonate is in great demand. It is calculated that 1.5 million tons will be required in 1985, an increase of 32 percent over 1984, but that the gap between supply and demand will be quite large. Phosphorous fertilizer--Up to August of 1984 the quantity sold throughout the province had declined by 13.8 percent from the same period of 1983 and it is estimated that sales for 1984 will decline by 11 percent compared with 1983. This is principally because the phosphorous fertilizer from other parts of the country is inferior in quality and high in price, thus affecting sales. Gan'an County alone has an overstock of 10,000 tons. Sales for 1985 are forecasted at about 300,000 tons, continuing the declining trend. Potassium fertilizer--Through August of 1984 sales province-wide had increased by 267 percent over the same period of 1983 and it is estimated that sales for the year will increase by 217 percent over those of 1983. Forecasts for 1985 indicate that sales may increase by 50 percent over 1984 and they may double and redouble in Jilin and other areas. Compound fertilizer--Up to August of 1984 sales province-wide had increased by 34.7 percent over the same period of 1983 and it is estimated that sales for the year will increase by 28.2 percent over 1983. Forecasts for 1985 indicate that supplies will increase over 1984 and, if they are allocated promptly, 900,000 tons may be sold, an increase of 20 percent over 1984. [By Wang Wei [3769 0251] [Text] [Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 84 p 3] 12510

MEETING ON CORN PROCESSING--The Jilin provincial appraisal meeting on corn processing technology, sponsored by the China Foodstuffs Industrial Association, opened at the Nanhu Guesthouse this morning. The meeting will make an appraisal on our province's production line for corn processing. Leaders of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government, including Qiang Xiaochu, Zhang Gensheng, Zhao Xiu, Gao Dezhan, Liu Shulin, and Wang Jinshan, met with specialists in the field of corn processing from all localities of the country and representatives participating in the meeting. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Jan 85 SK]

LIAONING

GUO FENG ENCOURAGES FRUIT PRODUCTION

SK250441 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The provincial people's government adopted a decision on further relaxing restrictions in policies to encourage peasants throughout the province to develop fruit production. The decision was proclaimed by Sun Qi, vice governor of the province, at the provincial forum on building production bases of fruits.

The provincial people's government decided that efforts should be made to further stabilize or improve the existing output-related systems of contracted responsibility in fruit production. The term of fruit production contracts should be extended to 30 or 40 years. Efforts should be made to remove the old regulations on prohibiting fruit production from occupying land of grain and cotton production. We should allow or support peasants to plant fruit trees and to build sapling nurseries on their contracted surplus arable land and waste mountain areas. Fruit trees should belong to those who have planted them and they are also allowed to sell these trees or pass them on to their next generation. Localities endowed with many mountains may introduce outside units to sign contracts on fruit production and may operate joint-venture business with outside units in this regard.

The provincial financial departments and the financial departments of various cities, counties, and districts should appropriate a part of their funds to support poor or newly developed areas to develop fruit production.

In writing his comments on the report submitted by the policy research office under the provincial CPC committee in regard to vigorously developing fruit production in the province, Comrade Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, pointed out that the development of fruit production is one of the strategic issues on developing the economy in rural areas throughout the province.

The provincial forum on building production bases of fruits held that the vigorous development of fruit production has vital bearing on readjusting agricultural arrangements in the province and the structure of rural production and business, quadrupling the annual total agricultural output value, and on making the province's economy prosperous.

CSO: 4007/184

NEI MONGGOL

#### ZHOU HUI SPEAKS AT SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS FORUM

SK230507 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] On 20 January, at a forum of some urban and rural specialized and self-employed households held in (Qixiaying) town, Zhuozi County, Zhou Hui, secretary of the regional CPC committee, said: To vitalize the town and township economy, we must resolutely reform the economic management system, shake off the bonds of administrative divisions, and strengthen the cooperation between urban and rural areas. In vitalizing the urban and rural economy, all professions and trades should emancipate their mind, and go all out to show their special prowess, like the Eight Immortals cross the sea.

Attending the forum were (Li Wu), a young peasant who independently ran a blacksmith's shop in the town; (Chen Buxian), a self-employed household owner specializing in breeding dairy cattle; (Li Huiqiu), a young woman who ran a state restaurant in the town on a contract basis; (Fan Dachi), a household owner specializing in transportation; and eight other persons. Also attending the forum were Wen Jing, secretary of the Hohhot City CPC Committee; (Cai Ping), secretary of the Ulanqab League CPC Committee; and responsible persons of (Qixiaying) town, Zhuozi County.

At the forum, Comrade Zhou Hui asked specialized and self-employed households about details concerning their situation in production, management, income, and expenses, and about their problems and plans. After hearing that the small farm tools made by the young blacksmith, (Li Wu), were so popular among peasants that the supply of such tools fell short of demand, and his blacksmith's shop thus expanded from small to large, Comrade Zhou Hui happily said: This experience is very good. As long as we have a small shop, we should not worry about whether this shop will become larger and larger. As long as we produce quality goods and render good service, our future will be very bright.

Comrade Zhou Hui said to (Fan Dachi) who was specializing in transportation: There will be a great future to develop the transportation trade in (Qixiaying) town. However, we should not merely rely on buying more new vehicles, because there are not enough vehicles to be bought at present. We should adopt various methods to develop mechanization, semimechanization and to use manpower and animal power simultaneously. Because (Qixiaying) town links up all parts of the province, more than 1,000 vehicles pass

through the town each day. You should grasp this special point to vitalize the vehicle repairing industry. As long as you strive to improve service and stress prestige, your business will be brisk.

Comrade Zhou Hui urged (Chen Buxian), a specialized cattle breeding household, to fully utilize barren beaches and [word indistinct] water areas to develop diversified occupations. In this regard, attention should be paid to the specific situation so as to make a steady and down-to-earth progress. By no means should we be impatient to expand the scale of business.

When hearing that the young woman (Li Huiqiu) lacked funds to expand her business, Comrade Zhou Hui said: You can get some loans or raise some money to make up the deficiency of your funds. You should mainly rely on yourself to make a fortune. When specialized and self-employed households initiate a cause, they will meet many difficulties. Therefore, proper and active support should be given to them.

Comrade Zhou Hui said at the forum: (Qixiaying) town occupies an important place and has rather good conditions. With about 2,000 nonagricultural households, the town has many talented people of all professions and trades. Efforts should be made to mobilize the initiative of these talented people, and to give full play to their important role in vitalizing the urban and rural economy. The present management systems should be reformed greatly. Except for the railway industry which bears on the national economy and the people's livelihood, all the other professions and trades in the town can be run by collectives and individuals. Both the (Zhuzozisan) and (Shibatai) towns should carry out reforms in line with this principle.

Comrade Zhou Hui stressed: We should shake off the bonds of administrative divisions, extensively organize economic cooperation between the urban and rural enterprises, and try in every possible way to enliven the urban and rural economy. Cities should actively create conditions and open green light for strengthening ties between urban and rural economy, we must remove the barriers between departments at different levels, and resolutely untie the bonds and delegate powers to lower levels. All enterprises in the town should be managed by the town itself. All local party and government leading organizations should implement the principle of separating government functions from enterprise management, delegate enough decisionmaking powers to enterprises, and give accurate guidance to the urban and rural economic activities in line with the party's line, principles, and policies.

Comrade Zhou Hui said: Hohhot city is very close to (Qixiaying) town. The city and the town should strengthen their economic cooperation in line with the spirit of voluntary participation and mutual benefit. Comrades Wen Jing and (Cai Ping) expressed: In the first quarter of this year, efforts will be made to organize close economic cooperation between some enterprises in the city and the town so as to make a good beginning for expanding the economic exchanges between urban and rural areas.

CSO: 4007/184



NEI MONGGOL

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON RURAL WORK

SK280458 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] On 25 January, the regional CPC committee and people's government held a joint regional telephone conference to relay the guidelines of the national rural work conference, calling on all localities to make the guidelines known to every peasant and herdsman before the Spring Festival. Tian Congming, deputy secretary of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee, and Bai Junqing, vice chairman of the regional government, participated in and addressed the conference.

Comrade Bai Junqing pointed out in his speech: The general guidelines of the new rural policies formulated at the national rural work conference and the relevant speeches of the central leading comrades are to further reform the agricultural management system and the system of state monopolized and fixed-quota purchases of farm products and, under the guidance of state plans, to expand the regulatory role of markets and to further rationalize the rural industrial structure so that the rural economy can become vigorous and flourish as soon as possible. All localities in the region should take immediate action to adopt various measures to create an upsurge in studying, publicizing, and implementing the guidelines of the national rural work conference.

Comrade Bai Junqing said: Last year, thanks to our efforts to abolish the state monopolized purchases of most of our farm and animal products, to sell more of our livestock, and to encourage state crop and livestock farms to set up small family-based farms, agricultural and livestock commodities increased, and new records were set in the agricultural output value, the total grain output, and the output value of township enterprises, the afforested areas, and the grass-planting areas. This year, we will continue restructuring industry in rural and pastoral areas, with emphasis on the great development of animal husbandry and township enterprises. In the field of animal husbandry, we should continue the system of allowing herdsmen to own the livestock by selling the livestock to them at a fixed price, and the responsibility system of contracting for the operation of grassland. The right of utilizing grassland should be given to herdsmen and public facilities in pastoral areas, such as irrigation works, fenced grassland, dipping vats, and sheds, should be sold to individual herdsmen. At the same time, we should accelerate the development of forage grass and animal

feed processing, and achieve a breakthrough in this field. Township enterprises are still a weak link in the region's rural and pastoral economic system. In the future, all irrational restrictions hindering the development of township enterprises should be abolished. We should further expand the scope of business of township enterprises, and offer preferential provisions to animal feed and food processing industries, the small-scale energy-related industry, and new township enterprises.

Regarding the region's communication, Comrade Bai Junqing pointed out: Communications construction is major work bearing on the overall situation of the economy. In our region, there are still 367 townships inaccessible by car. Our task in building roads is very arduous. We should step up efforts to build roads with the funds collected by the localities and the people and the funds allocated by the state. We must not wait, but should strive to change the situation of inaccessibility as soon as possible.

On behalf of the regional CPC committee and government, Comrade Bai Junqing announced: First, beginning this year, our region will abolish the state monopolized purchase of grain, and institute the system of fixed-quota purchase on a contract basis. Grain departments should act accordingly and sign contracts for fixed-quota grain purchases with households before the Spring Festival. This system will enable peasants to have more surplus grain of their own, which they can process and transform into other food. This provides another road for peasants to become better off, and is conducive to changing the rural industrial structure. Second, beginning this year, our region will abolish the state purchases of hogs, aquatic products, vegetables, and medicinal herbs, which can be sold and bought freely on the market, and whose prices can be set according to seasons and quality. As has been proved in practice, such a method is conducive to the prosperity of markets, the flourishing of the economy, the development of commodity production, and the improvement of the people's living standards.

In conclusion, Comrade Bai Junqing stressed: The next step in rural reform will be more difficult and complicated. Leading persons at all levels personally attend to the work of pilot units while taking the lead in studying the guidelines of the national rural work conference. Through practice, they should adapt their thinking to the new situation as soon as possible. All departments concerned should conscientiously review the past documents, laws and regulations, and decisions, and should make public that all those incompatible with the guidelines of the national rural work conference will not be implemented any more so that there will be unity of thinking among leading persons and unity between the work of all departments and the major policies of the party.

CSO: 4007/184

NINGXIA

BRIEFS

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION--Livestock production is developing rapidly in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region. The total output value of livestock production has exceeded 100 million yuan for the first time. The number of livestock is expected to exceed 3.79 million head, or 5.6 percent more than 1983. Both the number of marketable livestock and met production increased by big margins. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 28 Dec 84 OW]

CSO: 4007/184

SHAANXI

# PLANNED HILLY AREA PLANTING CANCELLED

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 16 Oct 84 p 1

[Article: "Yan'an City Decides To Take One Million Mu of Cultivated Land on Steep Slopes Out of Cultivation, Making Use of Excellent Opportunity of Local Grain Self-Sufficiency and Surpluses, All of the Land Will Be Divided into Small Basins To Contract for Control of Planting of Trees and Grass"]

[Text] On the basis of survey research and fully absorbing the opinions of the masses, the Yan'an City CPC Committee and the city government used the excellent opportunity of local grain self-sufficiency and surpluses and decided on September 13 to do an integrated land survey of the entire city this fall and complete the removal of 1 million mu of cultivated land on steep slopes from cultivation in one step. No cultivated land below the sidelines of hilltops or on slopes greater than 25 degrees will be cultivated again. All of the land will be contracted out for control as small basins as land for planting grass and trees.

Total grain production in Yan'an City reached 150 million jin in 1983, a percapita average of 922 jin of grain. The problem of having warm clothes and enough to eat has been solved. The vicious ecological cycle of land that "is planted more and more, that becomes weaker the more it is planted and that becomes poorer the more it is reclaimed" has been turned into a beneficial cycle. During the first half of this year, more than 20,000 peasant families contracted for control of small basins in 1,887 gullies, covering an area of 674,000 mu, and more than 50,000 mu has been afforested. There also are many peasant households who wish to contract small basins to plant trees and grass, to expand the diversified economy and to develop commodity production. This decision of the city CPC committee and government is suited to the desires of the masses to abandon poverty and become rich, and it has been warmly supported. The "decision" also calls for the selection of 30 technical personnel from various agricultural departments to go into each commune and brigade to formulate small basin control plans and design programs so that farm families can contract during the fall and winter of this year for control according to plans.

12539  
CSO: 4007/99

SHANDONG

WAYS FOUND TO STORE GRAIN

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 16 Oct 84 p 1

[Article: "Shandong Finds Many Ways To Solve Grain Storage Problems"]

[Text] Shandong Province has found many ways for society to store grain by "having the people store grain for the state," postponing storage and other forms. It is predicted that more than 2 billion jin of grain can be stored this year. In combination with other things, grain storage difficulties and the attendant difficulties in selling grain will be resolved. The methods they used were:

Substantially developing specialized grain storage households: During the summer of this year, Heze and Jining prefectures alone mobilized specialized grain storage households to store 190 million jin of grain. Grain departments pay a storage fee of 50 yuan per year per 10,000 jin.

Actively postponing storage: They pay 70 to 80 percent in advance for grain that is to be stored late. In cases where storage is postponed more than two months, the grain departments will pay a storage fee of 4 yuan per month per 10,000 jin.

Motivating the peasants to build small granaries: Farm households have built 360,000 small granaries with a capacity of 1.1 billion jin in Dezhou Prefecture since 1981. Some 400 million jin of this capacity was built this year.

Grain departments are paying for renting society's unused warehouses, buildings, halls, meeting rooms and other places.

12539

CSO: 4007/99

SHANDONG

WUDI COUNTY INCREASES OUTPUT FROM ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

HK180956 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 85 p 1

[Report: "Wudi County, Shandong, Increased Its Output Value of Animal Husbandry by 150 Percent in 6 Years"]

[Text] According to a report by DAZONG RIBAO, Wudi County, Shandong, has relaxed policies by encouraging the peasants to breed, slaughter, and sell more livestock so as to promote the conversion of animal husbandry to commodity production has brought about unexpected results: In 1984, the number of draft animals rose to 48,600 head, an increase of 20,600 head over 1978, with the output value of animal husbandry growing by 150 percent.

Wudi has 780,000 mu of pasture along the coast and inland, and the annual output of hay is more than 240 million jin, an extraordinary advantage for developing animal husbandry. However, over a long period of time, they grasped animal husbandry in a closed way. Each year, the county issued documents, did propaganda work, went in for examination with many hard and fast rules, which forbid the peasants to carry out free trade of livestock or to slaughter them without approval, while the breeding of cattle and horses was for work only, or to provide fertilizer for agricultural production. The result of such "preservation" made the peasants think that the breeding of livestock would not bring in any cash, therefore they had not been very active about the undertaking. As a result, the number of livestock did not increase with each passing year, but was forever dropping.

In 1984, Wudi took bold action in reform. All the pasture and livestock were placed under contracted responsibilities of the peasants on the household basis, and it was explicitly stipulated that livestock could be traded and slaughtered without restriction, thus animal husbandry became an important means for the peasants to grow rich. Consequently, 250 households specializing in animal husbandry, slaughtering, and processing emerged throughout the county, and the number of commodity livestock provided for the market grew from 1,860 head in 1978 to 65,000 head in 1984. When the restriction on slaughtering was lifted, the advantage of natural resources was rapidly turned into a commodity advantage. Now the number of households specializing in animal husbandry has grown to 10,430.

CSO: 4007/184

SHANXI

# HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVE AID IN INCREASING HOG SALES

HK180958 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 85 p 1

[Report: "Thanks to Help From Various Quarters, Households Specializing in Raising Pigs in Shanxi's Changzi County Have Increased the Number of Their Pigs Sold"]

[Text] Shanxi's Changzi County attaches importance to developing households specializing in raising pigs. Pigs produced by 150-odd and more households specializing in the undertaking account for 56 percent of the total hog output of the whole country.

Since the departments concerned of Changzi County signed contracts with households specializing in raising pigs, they have helped those households in breeding, management, fodder, prevention and treatment of disease, information, and circulation, so that their initiative in developing commodity production could be brought into full play.

Most of these households specializing in pig-raising feed their pigs with ground grain, and grain is converted through multi-layer processing, which solves the problem of fodder while increasing economic income. Liu Peixing of Zhou Chun brigade, Nanshiu township began processing noodles made from bean starch while raising pigs, and he processes about 100,000 jin of grain annually, producing more than 60,000 jin of noodles made of bean starch. Mixing the bean starch and sediments with a small amount of maize, he raises pigs, and has sold more than 1,300 head of hogs over the past 3 years, bringing in a net income of more than 10,000 yuan. According to statistics, grinding grain to raise pigs by these major specialized households alone is capable of converting more than 58 million jin of grain annually throughout the county. These major households specializing in raising pigs have concentrated on commodities, and achieved good economic results. On the basis of breeding pigs by his own efforts, Fan Huze, a major household specializing in raising pigs of Nanchen village, Nanchen township collected white pigs from households which had some difficulty in being shorthanded or lacking in experience in raising pigs in 1984. He adopted the method of concentrated feeding, management, and conveyance. By the end of October, he had sold more than 420 head of hogs to the state, bringing in a net income of more than 5,600 yuan.

Changzi County has also made explicit stipulation to open the market for piglets, to provide ample quantities of piglets for the peasants of other provinces, and to organize quarantine officers to strictly do their work.

CSO: 4007/184

11 March 1985

## SICHUAN

## SICHUAN AQUATIC ENTERPRISES THRIVING

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Oct 84 p 2

[Article: "Sichuan Aquatic Enterprises Develop Rapidly: 1983 Adult Fish Output Up More Than 10-Fold Over 1949; Rural Fish-Raising Households Reached 800,000, More Than 250,000 Mu of Commodity Fish Bases Built Near Large and Medium Cities"]

[Text] Sichuan's aquatic enterprises have expanded enormously since the founding of the PRC. In 1983 the fish-raising area in ponds, reservoirs, weirs and lakes reached 2.18 million mu (including more than 250,000 mu of commodity fish bases), the paddy fish-raising area was nearly 2.9 million mu and the output of adult fish reached 1,668,500 dan, representing a 330 percent increase over 1949. In 1984, the fish-raising area in ponds, reservoirs, weirs and lakes reached 2.58 million mu, paddy fish-raising area reached 4.5 million mu and the total output of aquatic products may reach 1.8 million dan.

Sichuan is rich in aquatic resources. In addition to the Jiang He, lakes, reservoirs, small reservoirs, shoals and marshes, we also have very characteristic winter storage paddy fields. Our water area totals 14.31 million mu, of which 9.2 million mu can support aquatic production. The majority of the water area is composed of fertile waters, rich in natural bait materials, that support more than 200 species of fish. Prior to liberation, Sichuan's aquatic resources had been severely depleted, great expanses of water area had gone out of cultivation and there was only a minimum of scattered and dispersed spontaneous production through rural sideline fish raising and riverine fishing. After the founding of the PRC, fisheries were continuously developed due to the concentrated attentions of the party and the government. With respect to production, the aquatic breeding area was constantly enlarged so that the output from breeding rose from 41 percent of the total fishing output in 1949 to the current proportion of 81 percent, and the output of captured fish declined from 58 percent to 13 percent of the total in that same period. We have begun to attain a specialization based on artificial breeding as opposed to natural fishing. In 1983 the fry and fingerling production capacity reached a count of 4.1 billion. This has fundamentally changed Sichuan's longstanding passive dependence upon fishing the Jiang He for fry and on extraprovincial supplies of fry. In order to resolve the problems of fish supplies to the urban populace, we have also begun to build commodity fish



bases in the vicinities of 16 large and medium cities, emphasizing Chengdu and Chongqing, and this has advanced the development of aquatic commodities.

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Central Committee and the establishment and improvement of various forms of fishery production responsibility systems, the initiative of the masses has been aroused for fish raising and breeding production has grown and flourished. In 1984 the number of rural households raising fish expanded to 800,000 from the figure of 428,000-plus recorded for the previous year. There are 44 counties and cities for which the output of adult fish exceeds 1 million jin and which can separately double or more than double production within 7 or 8 years.

12510

CSO: 4007/89

SICHUAN

NOTICE ON PROTECTING RIGHTS OF SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS ISSUED

HK220642 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the provincial CPC committee and people's government recently issued a notice to party organizations and government organs at all levels concerning the difficulties which (Liu Zuolun), a specialized household in Zitong County engaged in transport and sales, met in transporting and selling timber, calling for serious discussion of the case in connection with the situation in their own localities and departments so as to draw a lesson from it.

The notice pointed out that the (Liu Zuolun) specialized household had to pass 11 checks in transporting and selling timber, thereby losing some 1,800 yuan. This case has been swiftly solved as a result of direct intervention by responsible comrades of the State Council, the provincial CPC committee, and the provincial people's government. But this is a bitter lesson which should merit serious attention by party and government leaders at all levels.

Such cases as creating difficulties for specialized households, entrapping them, and encroaching upon their normal economic interests are not rare in our province, which shows that some of our comrades have failed to eliminate leftist ideas in our work and that there still exists serious bureaucraticism.

The notice reiterated that leaders at all levels must further correct their understanding of rural specialized households, and that all localities and departments must safeguard the seriousness of the party's policies. All acts in violation of the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure and the spirit of Document No 1 of the central leadership must be corrected immediately. It is necessary to request all localities to seriously check, investigate, and deal with acts in violation of the lawful rights and interests of specialized households in all localities.

The notice in conclusion stated that the provincial CPC committee and government demanded that propaganda departments give more publicity to safeguarding the lawful rights and interests of rural specialized households. All party and government departments at all levels, in the process of implementing the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure and Document No 1 of the central leadership, must further eliminate leftist ideological influence, adhere to the ideological line of

seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality in doing everything, earnestly correct their ideas on professional work, and treat the safeguarding of the lawful rights and interests of specialized households and the development of the commodity economy as an important part of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects in party rectification and firmly and properly grasp it.

CSO: 4007/184

11 March 1985

## SICHUAN

## BRIEFS

GRAIN PROCUREMENT OVERFULFILLED--As of September 25th of 1984, Sichuan had already overfulfilled by 0.6 percent the state's annual contract quota for grain procurement. The pace of granary storage was faster, grain quality was higher, peasant enthusiasm for grain delivery was greater and the granary storage sequence was better than in previous years. Sichuan also reaped a bumper grain production harvest in 1984. Bumper harvests in successive years and increased peasant grain surpluses created conditions conducive to overfulfillment of the state's grain procurement task. Under the guidance of all levels of government, grain departments in every locality conscientiously implemented the spirit of CPC Circular No 1, strove to support grain production, adopted all sorts of effective measures to relieve peasants of grain-selling difficulties, improved methods of setting purchase prices, made things more convenient for the masses and were well received by them. There was concern everywhere to make adequate arrangements for the daily lives of the masses simultaneous with satisfactory completion of grain procurement work. The provincial government selected out a large quantity of grain to carry out relief work in serious disaster areas. Departments of grain purchase and sales negotiations in every locality have promptly developed positions in sales negotiations and variety grain trading. This has made matters more convenient for the masses and enlivened their lives, and it has preserved grain price stability in disaster area markets. In accordance with the spirits of State Council and provincial government targets, grain procurement departments in all localities are in the process of continued close attention to storing the big spring grain crops in granaries and keeping the door open to procurement. So long as the grain quality is in conformance to state standards, the state will purchase as much grain as the peasants desire to sell. [Text] [Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Oct 84 p 1] 12510

CSO: 4007/89

TIANJIN

RURAL WORK CONFERENCE OPENS 27 JANUARY

SK280505 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Under the excellent situation in which the rural reform has entered a new stage, the municipal CPC committee and people's government opened a municipal rural work conference at the Tianjin Guesthouse on the afternoon of 27 January. The tasks of this conference are to relay and implement the guidelines of the national rural work conference and Document No 1 of 1985 issued by the CPC Central Committee, to sum up and exchange experiences on municipal rural work, and to formulate the tasks for rural work in 1985.

The conference was presided over by Lu Xuezheng, secretary general of the municipal people's government. Vice Mayor Liu Jinfeng relayed the guidelines of the national rural work conference, and pointed out that this year, the second step of the rural reform will be taken and the industrial structure will be readjusted. In terms of rural economic policies, many new breakthroughs will be made. This is a very glorious and arduous task for cadres and the masses in rural areas.

Attending the conference were Wu Zhen, Yan Dakai, Li Zhongyuan, Tan Songping, Xing Yanxi, and responsible comrades of the pertinent departments and commissions in the municipality--a total of 800 people, including the secretaries of various district and county CPC committees; heads of various districts and counties; leading comrades of pertinent departments, commissions, offices and bureaus; leading comrades of pertinent towns and townships; and leading comrades of various sections under the five major departments. The conference will last for 7 days.

CSO: 4007/184

XIZANG

XINHUA PROFILES 'SUCCESSFUL' XIZANG PEASANT

OW101235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1129 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Article by XINHUA correspondent Lu Guoyuan]

[Text] Lhasa, 10 Feb (XINHUA)--A former lama who reaped 50 tons of grain and earned 60,000 yuan last year, was commended here today along with 500 other successful Tibetan peasants.

Losang Wangdui would be envied even in the economically more developed coastal provinces of China just for the harvest, not to say the cash income.

In view of the low level of economic development in Tibet and the poverty of the Losang family just a few years back, Wangdui's success stands out almost like a miracle against the backdrop of the once bleak and impoverished Tibetan plateau.

Grain yield in Tibet is still far below the national average, and Losang Wangdui's family of ten earned only three or four hundred yuan per year before 1982.

Now he owns several tractors, one truck, a two-story house with 24 rooms, several horses, seven cows and a dozen sheep. He leads a construction team of 600 people who have more orders than they can fulfill.

"What the secret of your dramatic rise from a pauper to a prosperous farmer?" I asked him at the end of the meeting called by the Tibetan Autonomous Regional Government to honor the outstanding peasants.

"Well, it all began in 1982 when I contracted for farming four hectares of land under the responsibility system newly introduced in my production brigade," Losang Wangdui said.

Using state loans, he bought farm tools and chemical fertilizers and that year reaped eight tons of grain and oil-bearing seeds with the help of government agrotechnicians.

His family started raising cows and sheep and he and his brother Basang Ciren did construction jobs during the slack farming season and engaged in other

side-line operations, earning a total of 13,000 yuan by the end of the year.

He expanded his side-line occupations the following year, increasing the family's total income to 32,000 yuan.

"Our success in the first two years after the responsibility system was introduced convinced us that we could do a lot more," Wangdui said. So he bought four more tractors and a truck in 1984 and expanded the construction team he started in 1978 to some 600 people.

Orders came in from all around, including canals, houses, apartment buildings, schools, hospitals, restaurants and government offices, the tallest of which was ten-stories high.

Wangdu introduced a wage scale for the staff, ranging from five yuan to 15 yuan per day. He earned 15 yuan a day as leader of the collective undertaking. His two carts earned him 12 yuna a day each and his four tractors 90 yuan a day each.

Almost every one of the Losang family works, with Wangdui's mother and wife raising cattle, his brother farming and building houses, and his children helping with every possible chore.

The Losang family is by no means the only prosperous one in the Yarlung Zangbo River Valley, a major farming area in southern Tibet. Some 6,000 peasant families there sold surplus grain to the state last year. By the end of last year, 6,520 tons of grain and oil-bearing seeds had been sold to the state.

A good harvest was reaped in the whole region, with total grain output approaching half a million tons.

On the other hand, however, not every family in Tibet has become well off. Ten of the 65 families in Losang Wangdui's village still cannot make ends meet, and have to live on government allowances.

Wangdui is eager to help. "I can't just mind my own business without being concerned about these poorer families' plight," Wangdui said. He has given away his grain to the needy families and helped them find jobs in his construction team.

Last spring, he used his tractors to plough the land for the poorer families and suffered a loss. "So long as everyone can increase production, I don't mind losing a little money," he said.

Not concerned with his success, Wangdui is out to do something great for his village. One of the two "ambitious schemes" in his mind is building a 50-kilowatt hydropower station and the other is setting up a multi-purpose enterprise for his fellow villagers to work in during the slack season. "I also plan to open teahouses, wine shops and stores so more people will have jobs and become better off," Wangdui said.

XIZANG

PEASANT MARKETS DOING BRISK BUSINESS IN XIZANG

OW070154 Beijing XINHUA in English 0148 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Lhasa, 7 Feb (XINHUA)--About sixty percent of the retail sales transactions (petrol excluded) are made on peasant markets in Tibet Autonomous Region, where special policies are pursued to encourage individual economy for faster rural prosperity.

The region had 78 peasant markets last year, six times as many as in 1983, say local authorities. The variety of goods there increased to 5,000 last year, up 1,500 from 1983.

Total transactions were 230 million yuan, 100 million yuan more than in 1983 and 60 percent of state retail sales (petrol excluded).

Combined sales of beef and mutton went up 1,500 tons from 1983 to 2,550 tons. Butter sold 1,780 tons.

A meeting called by the central authorities last year decided that individual undertakings would be the mainstay of the rural economy.

CSO: 4020/119



ZHEJIANG

DECISIONS ON RURAL, SMALL TOWN ENTERPRISE ANNOUNCED

Beijing ZHONGGUO XIANGZHEN QIYE BAO in Chinese 19 Oct 84 p 1

[Article: "Zhejiang Province Makes Ten Decisions on Speeding Up Development of Rural and Small Town Enterprises"]

[Text] In order to fully implement Central Committee Document No 4 and accelerate development of rural and small town enterprises, the government of Zhejiang Province issued ten decisions on August 17. The ten decisions are:

1. All levels of government should fully recognize the significance of rural and small town enterprises for socioeconomic development and major leading cadres themselves should concentrate on them.
2. Development of rural and small town enterprises should take many paths. They cannot take the single path of commune and brigade enterprises. All types of enterprises play indispensable roles and should be actively assisted.
3. Great efforts should be made to advocate breaking down departmental and regional barriers, and with the prerequisite of voluntarism and mutual benefit and the "three no changes" in ownerships systems, financial relationships and jurisdictional relations, we should set up multiple forms of multilayer economic associations according to industry or sector.
4. The province, cities (and prefectures) and counties must consider the primary raw materials and energy needed in rural and small town enterprises in arrangements for overall planning of economic development and include them in production and construction plans. We should absorb and utilize foreign capital to build raw materials base areas for rural and small town industries; we should arrange for specific areas for retaining and regulating foreign currency to import the advanced technologies and equipment needed in rural and small town enterprises and import any raw materials that are in short supply.
5. Strive to promote technological progress and personnel training. Educational departments should include the personnel needed in rural and small town enterprises in recruitment and in planning for the distribution

of graduates. Administrative departments concerned with these enterprises in the provincial, city and prefectural governments should gradually set up institutions of secondary and higher education to train personnel for rural and small town enterprises. An education fund in the range of 1.5 percent of the total amount of employee recorded wages can be arranged in the rural and small town enterprises. The college and specialized secondary school graduates that are assigned to these enterprises by the state can set up technical service organs under county (and city) rural and small town enterprise bureaus, working in these enterprises, with their wages and bonuses being paid by the enterprise, with no change in treatment for state cadres. Scientific and technical personnel from other areas can be accepted if the enterprise needs them and if the target until [current employer] agrees. They can be paid higher wages and their children can receive preferential treatment in arrangements for their employment.

6. Expand enterprise production development funds and construction assistance funds. All levels of government should pay attention to financial possibilities and take some funds out of their area's finances to serve as a fund for assisting rural and small town enterprises, with compensation for the assistance, limited time periods for recovery and regular cyclical usage.

7. Do good work in authorized management of medium and small farm tools, construction materials and processed farm and sideline products in rural and small town enterprises. Rural building teams going outside the province for construction work should apply for and receive the approval of county (or city) rural and small town enterprise bureaus.

8. Continue to reorganize rural and small town enterprises and strive to complete reorganization in backbone enterprises by the end of this year. "One township, one product" activities should be developed in rural and small town enterprises to enable every township and town to have a key product.

9. Develop close relationships between rural and small town enterprises and market town construction. Absorb rural capital, develop industrial and commercial enterprises in market towns, and encourage the peasants to handle their own grain rations and go to the towns to set up factories and stores and operate all types of integrated industrial and commercial enterprises.

10. Strengthen self-construction in all levels of rural and small town enterprise management systems. The government in the province, cities (and prefectures) and counties should set up rural and small town enterprise bureaus.

12539  
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TITLE: "Strategies for the Development of Agriculture on the Hilly Region of the Loess Plateau"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGYE KEXUE [SCIENTIA AGRICULTURA SINICA] in Chinese No 2, 1984 pp 89-95

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: Based on the main characteristics of agricultural natural resources and the main causes hindering the agricultural development of the hilly region of the Loess Plateau, this paper lists the following strategic objectives for the development of agriculture in this region: (1) To establish a good ecosystem; (2) To prevent flooding from the Yellow River; (3) To realize self-sufficiency in grain; (4) To build up a livestock raising base; and (5) To increase the living standard of the local people.

In order to achieve these objectives, four strategic methods are put forward, namely: (1) Lay emphasis on the production of forage and bush for establishing the livestock raising base; (2) Readjust the distribution and structure of agricultural production to solve the food self-sufficiency problem by planting food crops in the main farmland and by growing forage and trees on the slopes; (3) Enhance afforestation for soil and water conservation with bushes as the major plant; and (4) Enforce the agriculture-industry-commerce complex to increase the peasants' income.

9717  
CSO: 4011/9

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TITLE: "The Retrospect and Prospect of the Work of Agricultural Science and Technology in China"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGYE KEXUE [SCIENTIA AGRICULTURA SINICA]  
in Chinese No 4, 10 Oct 84 pp 1-8

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: This year will mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. In retrospect, the work of agricultural science and technology in China has achieved great development. The agricultural research systems both at the national level and local level have been preliminarily established throughout the country. We have trained and established a large rank of agricultural scientific and technical personnel who are both socialist-minded and vocationally proficient. During the past 35 years, our scientific practice has been highlighted by many achievements in the following fields: investigation of the germplasm resources of crops, the selection and breeding of new combinations of crop varieties, the high-yielding culture and multiple cropping system, the improvement of low yield soil and the scientific application of fertilizer, the control of crop disease and insect pests and the application of pesticide, and the application of new techniques in agricultural production, etc. We have extensively used these achievements in production and obtained remarkable economic and social results.

Looking forward to the future, our agricultural scientific and technical work faces an arduous yet glorious task. Under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party and following a correct policy in technology, we must lay stress on the survey of agricultural natural resources and the study of macrostrategy, organize cooperation between institutions at home and abroad, and study the crucial problems of science and technology in agricultural production. We must conduct the study of storage: keeping agricultural products fresh after harvest so they can be processed and comprehensively utilized. We must strengthen the study of basic and applied research and the development of new technology. All these will raise our agricultural science and technology to a new level, and enable us to make new contributions to the realization of the "two transfers" in our agricultural production, to meet the challenge of the new technical revolution, and to realize the great objective of quadrupling the gross value of industry and agriculture in China by the end of this century.

9717  
CSO: 4011/7

Cartography

AUTHOR: Li Penglai  
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TITLE: "The Compilation and Drawing of Swampy Map on the Scale of One Million in Northeastern Region of China"  
SOURCE: Changcun DILI KEXUE [SCIENTIA GEOGRAPHICA SINICA] in English  
No 4, 1984 p 356

ABSTRACT: The Northeast Region is one of main swampy distribution area in China. In order to summarize achievement in scientific investigation of swamp, especially elaborate acreage and type of swamp and its distribution regularity as to find a way for comprehensive development and utilization of swamp resources, the author has compiled and drawn the regional swamp map.

The compilation of the swamp map should embody the principle of swampology (the author has suggested that the classification method of comprehensive factor can be adopted), directly reflect distribution of swamp and its type characteristics, show regional features of swamp distribution and ecological condition, and mirror research level in depth and extent.

In expression form, the author used the method combining colour with symbol. It is that the base colour is used to express respective range of swamp type and the added symbol is used to distinguish whether peat exists in swamp or not. The no-proportion symbol is used to express the swamp with acreage less than provided target.

In all over compilation and drawing, the author has adopted combinative analysis method in informations and field investigation with landsat interpretation.

CSO: 4011/13

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TITLE: "The Functional Classification of the Cities and Towns of the Three Provinces in Southwestern China"

SOURCE: Beijing DILI YANJIU [GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH] in Chinese No 3, Sep 84 pp 17-28

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study is to make a functional classification of the cities and towns in Sichuan, Yunnan, and Guizhou provinces in southwestern China on the basis of the National Statistical Data of 1979 according to the method formulated by Howard J. Nelson in 1955.

The results show that the correct way of using H.J. Nelson's method of quantitative analysis is to revise it by taking the actual conditions into account. The results of the functional classification are as follows: There are 18 multiple-functioned cities out of 22 with administrative municipalities; among these, 3 are provincial capitals, 12 are prefectural centers and the other 3 are economic-cultural centers without political-administrative function over some administrative areas. Chongqing, with a population of about 2 million, is one of these economic-cultural centers and is the biggest city in southwestern China; the other two are small cities with populations of around 200,000 each. In addition, there are 12 cities with distinctively specialized industries, such as metallurgy, coal mining, manufactures, and textile, chemical, paper-making, salt-making and sugar-making industries, etc.

The statistical data for the functional classification of the administrative towns and rural centers (district, commune or township centers under the county) are inadequate. The administrative towns are usually the prefectural or county centers, but more than half of the county centers in the three provinces are without town administration. A few of them are district centers or towns of prominent commercial-industrial, purely industrial, mining or suburban characteristics. The proportion of labor industries is small, about one-third of the total, but it is about one-half in cities with administrative municipality. Usually there are several dozen rural centers in each county, but only one or two of them (including county centers) have town administrative offices. The commercial function of the rural centers is more prominent than that of the administrative towns.

9717  
CSO: 4011/8

Geography

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TITLE: "An Approach to the Rational Distribution of Some Crops Based on the Agroclimatology"

SOURCE: Changcun DILI KEXUE [SCIENTIA GEOGRAPHICA SINICA] in English  
No 4, 1984 p 311

ABSTRACT: In this paper, by analysing some basic factors the authors point out that some main climatological factors, such as light, temperature and moisture, obviously affect the yields of crops, and then propose a agroclimatic model for the output of five crops as to evaluate regional agroclimatic resources. Under conditions of the present climate, the three correct coefficients in this model, interception of leaf area for light, temperature and moisture, are given. On the premise of analysing the climatological yields of crops and their variances, in order to develop the advantages of climate, the main regions of cropping are drawn out. After calculating adjustment coefficients for planting area of five varieties of crops in 45 counties, the authors plot the composite distribution map of crops.

CSO: 4011/13

Geography

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TITLE: "The Effect of Geographical Conditions on Ecology of Soybean  
'Tiefing 18'"

SOURCE: Changcun DILI KEXUE [SCIENTIA GEOGRAPHICA SINICA] in English  
No 4, 1984 p 340

ABSTRACT: The soybean, "Tiefeng 18," has been the best variety of soybean in our country for more than 10 years. It is of wide adaptability, better function of commodity and more economic efficiency. For years, the scientific research institutions of the different parts of our country have tried to grow it under the various geographical conditions. The authors, according to the test informations achieved have done a lot of calculations, using statistic analysis method. After studying the law that environmental condition, geographical latitude and height above sea level have an effect on soybean, "Tiefing 18," the authors present yield models under the different geographical conditions. In this paper, the authors offer the various scientific informations so as to grow it on large area all over the country.

CSO: 4011/13



Geography

AUTHOR: Yang Yuandong

ORG: Hydrology Bureau, Yangtze Valley Planning Office

TITLE: "The Analysis of Three Key Elements of Water Balance in Yangtze Basin"

SOURCE: Changcun DILI KEXUE [SCIENTIA GEOGRAPHICA SINICA] in English  
No 4, 1984 p 320

ABSTRACT: Proceeding from the isograms of long-term mean annual precipitation, runoff and evaporation, this paper introduces chiefly the regional distribution of the three key elements in water balance and their variations throughout the year or from year to year as well as further analyses the related characteristics between the precipitation and the runoff or evaporation in Yangtze River basin, Yellow River basin and Pearl River basin. Some abnormalities in the relationships, such as the relation between drought index and runoff coefficient, show that pseudo-correlation and its effects are existent. The runoff probabilities calculated for the three regions reflect better corresponding relationship between the key elements. Based on the data of 13 groups of Yangtze basin, the author has calculated the evaporations. The examinations can satisfyingly be used in practice in plain, hilly and mountainous areas.

CSO: 4011/14

END